PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

A. L. FRITZ
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE—Front Room, Over Postoffice.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
OFFICE.—Room No. 2, COLUMBIAN building.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Jan. 20th 1888, tf.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office in Exl's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office corner of Centre and Main Streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on second floor, third room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Third floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Mowers' Building, 2nd floor.
may 1-1f

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

F. P. BILLMEYER,
(*DISTRICT ATTORNEY.*)
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
☞ Office over Dentler's shoe store, Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-30-86.

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets

MICHAEL F. EYERLY,
Conveyancer, Collector of Claims.
—AND—
LEGAL ADVICE IN THE SETTLEMENT OF ESTATES, &c.
☞ Office in Dentler's building with F. P. Billmeyer, attorney-at-law, front rooms, 2nd floor Bloomsburg, Pa. [apr-p-as.

DR. HONORA A. ROBBINS.
Office and residence, West First street, Bloomsburg, Pa. nov28 88 1y.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main street, below Market

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. WM. M. REBER Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market treet.

ESTABLISHED 1870.
J. J. BROWN.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
Office and residence on Third street near Methodist church. Diseases of the eye a specialty.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath room; hot and cold water; and all modern conveniences.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North American of Philadelphia.
Franklin, " "
Pennsylvania, " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.
Office on Market Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24,]—

Bloomsburg Fire and Life Ins. Agency.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
M. P. LUTZ
(Successor to Freas Brown)
AGENT AND BROKER
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

	Assets
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford,	$ 9,238,388.97
Hartford of Hartford	5,288,609.97
Phœnix of Hartford	4,778,269.13
Springfield of Springfield	3,066,943.96
Fire Association, Philadelphia	4,312,782.29
Guardian of London	20,603,283.71
Phœnix, of London	6,998,963.45
Lancashire of England (U. S. branch)	1,542,167.00
Royal of England	4,863,564.00
Mutual Benefit Life Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.	41,879,238 33

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

FIRE INSURANCE
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME, OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLES' N. Y.
READING, PA.
GERMAN AMERICAN INS. CO., NEW YORK.
GREENWICH INS. CO., NEW YORK.
JERSEY CITY FIRE INS. CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.
These OLD CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE TRIED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

W H. HOUSE,
—DENTIST,—
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, Pa
All styles of work done in a superior manner, work warranted as represented. TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
Office in Barton's building, Main street, below Market, five doors below Klein's drug store, first floor.
To be open at all hours during the day.
NOV 26-1y

Exchange Hotel,
BENTON, PA.
The undersigned has leased this well-known house, and is prepared to accommodate the public with all the conveniences of a first-class hotel.
27may87] 1EMUEL DRAKE, Proprietor.

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH
BOOK TO MOTHERS MAILED FREE. Every lady should have. Send stamp. BAKER REM. CO. Box 18 Buffalo, N.Y.
PERSIAN BLOOM, Best Complexion Beautifier. Gives Rich Color and Blemish Eradicator Inverts. Send stamp for trial package. Address as above.
nov25-o&eo1y.

GET YOUR JOB PRINTING DONE AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE

The Columbian.

O. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XXII NO 35
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL LII, NO 23

Best Pianos! Lowest Prices!!

D S ANDRUS & CO.,
HEADQUARTERS FOR
Steinway, Sohmer, Kranich & Bach Fischer, Emerson, Pease
PIANOS,
AND THE CELEBRATED
Wilcox & White Organs.
☞ Pianos Tuned and Repaired by competent workmen.
Send for Catalogues.
21 WEST THIRD ST.,
Williamsport, Pa.
nov11-87-1y.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Manufacturers of
CARRIAGES BUGGIES, PHAETONS SLEIGHS, PLATFORM WAGONS &C
First-class work always on hand.
REPAIRING NEATLY DONE.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

BOOK MAKING and BINDING.
Business men who have tried it find it greatly to their advantage to have Account Books made to order, to suit their special needs. Every kind of Blank Book, with or without printed headings, Check Books and Ruled Blanks I make in the best manner at honest prices. Unexcelled facilities for Numbering, Eyeleting, Perforating, Punching and Stamping. Work for county and borough offices especially solicited. Miscellaneous Book Binding of the highest class. Missing magazines supplied. Estimates and particulars cheerfully furnished.
J. W. RAEDER,
7 and 9 Market St.,
WILKES-BARRE.
sept8-1ye&bro.

Spring Specialties
AT
LOWENBERG'S.
Light Colored Cheviots in SACK and 4-Button CUTAWAY SUITS,
WITH LOW CUT VESTS.
Fine Dark Blue and Black Worsteds, Corkscrew, Broadwale Diagonal and Block Worsted in Sacks and Cutaways, and
HANDSOME
OVERCOATS,
a special leader at $5.00
Very Pretty Children's
SUITS
Plain or pleated and belted in dark and light colors.
PRINCE ALBERTS in all qualities.
NICE LIGHT SPRING
Sailor Suits
with Blue and Gray, also,
KILT SUITS
with Pleated Skirt for smaller Children
AT
D. LOWENBERG'S

INSURANCE AGENCY OF
J. H. MAIZE,
Office 2nd floor Columbian Building,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
LIFE.
Northwestern Masonic Aid Association, members 41,943. Paid to beneficiaries $4,051,628.17. Insures non Masons.
Travelers Life and Accident of Hartford.
FIRE.

CONTINENTAL of New York,	$5,228,961.37
AMERICAN of Philadelphia,	2,301,857.66
NIAGARA of New York	2,260,479.86

Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Co., of London, the largest in the world, and the Imperial of London.
A liberal share of the business is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
J. H. MAIZE, Agent.
june 1, 1888, tf.

A. C. YATES & CO.,
Best Made Clothing in Phila.
FOR MEN AND CHILDREN
SIXTH AND CHESTNUT,
LEDGER BUILDING.

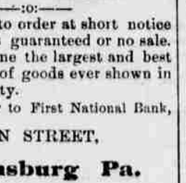
CROWN ACME
THE BEST BURNING OIL THAT CAN BE MADE FROM PETROLEUM.
It gives a brilliant light.
It will not smoke the chimneys.
It will not char the wick.
It has a high fire test.
It will not explode.
It is pre-eminently a family safety oil.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON
With any other illuminating oil made.
We Stake Our Reputation,
As refiners, upon the statement that it is
THE BEST OIL
IN THE WORLD.
Ask your dealer for
CROWN ACME.
DANVILLE OIL COMPANY.
Trade for Bloomsburg and Vicinity Supplied by
MOYER BROS.,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
sept9-1y.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
—:o:—
G. W. BERTSCH,
THE MERCHANT TAILOR.
—:o:—
Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats & Caps
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
—:o:—
Suits made to order at short notice and a fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia county.
Store—next door to First National Bank,
MAIN STREET,
Bloomsburg Pa.

Wyoming Commercial College
This Institution is a high grade Business College, giving instruction in every department of business education. In addition to the regular business course it makes a specialty of Phonography, Type-writing, Telegraphy, and Ornamental Penmanship. The prominent feature of the Commercial Course is its practical character. Nearly every set of books has been taken from first-class business establishments, and a large proportion of the course in book-keeping is made up from our system of actual business practice, unsurpassed in the scientific application to modern business methods. A larger proportion of our graduates regularly obtain first-class positions than from any other commercial college in the state. Year begins Aug. 29, 1888. For circulars address W. L. DEAN, Principal.
July 27 88. Kingston, Pa.

Write to COLLEGE of COMMERCE, Bundale, N. Y. or Clark's Business College, Erie, Pa., for circulars. Two of the largest and best schools in America. Actual business interchange. Scholarships good in either College. Graduates assisted to positions. Mention this paper.
CLARK & PERRIN, Proprietors.
aug 3-d-4t.

GUNS REVOLVERS. Send stamp for price list to JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburg, Penn. aug 31-d-4t.

Hay Fever **CATARRH**
is an inflamed condition of the lining membrane of the nostrils, tear-ducts and throat. The acrid discharge is accompanied with a burning sensation. There are severe spasms of sneezing, frequent attacks of headache, watery and inflamed eyes.


Try the Cure.
ELY'S
CREAM BALM.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York. aug 31-d-4t.

J. R. SMITH & CO.
LIMITED.
MILTON, Pa.,
DEALERS IN
PIANOS,
By the following well known makers:
Chickering, Knabe, Weber, Hallet & Davis.
Can also furnish any of the cheaper makes at manufacturers prices. Do not buy a piano before getting our prices.
—.'.o.'.—
Catalogue and Price Lists
On application.
Sept5-3m1.

HOMELY COUNSEL.

It isn't worth while to fret, dear,
To walk as behind a hearse.
No matter how vexing things may be,
They easily might be worse;
And the time you spend complaining
And groaning about the load
Would better be given to going on.
And pressing along the road.

I've trodden the hill myself, dear—
'Tis the tripping tongue can preach,
But though silence is sometimes golden, child,
As oft, there is grace in speech—
And I see, from my higher level,
'Tis less the path than the pace
That wearies the back and dims the eye
And writes the lines on the face.

There are vexing cares enough, dear,
And to spare, when all is told;
And love must mourn its losses,
And the cheek's soft bloom grow old;
But the spell of the craven spirit
Turns blessing into curse,
While the bold heart meets the trouble
That easily might be worse.

So smile at each disaste.
That will presently pass away,
And believe a bright to-morrow
Will follow the dark today.
There's nothing gained by fretting;
Gather your strength anew,
And step by step go onward, dear,
Let the skies be gray or blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

AURORA.

"Capt. Dupin!" called Murat, who, in one of the most beautiful halls of the Prince de la Paix's palace, at Madrid, was occupied in drawing up some military documents. As no one answered Murat, the prince, as they called him since his recent ennoblement, raised his head, glanced over the group of officers who, a few paces off from him, were awaiting his commands; and, not perceiving among them him whom he wanted, repeated with irritation: "Well, then, Capt. Dupin is not there?" Then, in the same way as an article passes from hand to hand when a line is formed, the name of the aide-de-camp went flying from mouth to mouth, from room to room, through the vast abode—all its doors being open, because of the temperature, which is so warm in May in Spain—was off on its way to find the absentee. Because Murat did not trifle with the negligent. He again applied himself to his writing in silence, consenting, doubtless, to wait a few minutes; but the contraction of his eyebrows into a wrinkle on his forehead indicated his bad humor.

This happened in 1808, when Napoleon's envoy, who had easily entered Madrid, thanks to the disturbances in the kingdom, was awaiting the progress of events with the secret hope of being named king of the conquered country, and hardly suspecting that in the hands of his master he was only a pawn left there, on one of the squares of the European chessboard, to keep the place for the emperor's brother Joseph.

Soon was seen running, thanks to the obliging call of his comrades, the culprit, a charming young man of about 28, much beloved, an excellent soldier, but who, however, for nearly a week had appeared restless, troubled; in a word, quite different from what he usually was.

"Where were you, then, captain?" said the prince, severely, on seeing him come, agitated and slightly out of breath.

"In the palace, marshal."

"That is not enough. You must be here, near to me. Nevertheless, I have been taking notice of you for some days. You are entirely changed. Your animation is gone, you have extraordinary distractions. What, then, has happened?"

"Nothing, marshal, I assure you."

"Indeed! You are no longer master of yourself."

"Excuse me. That is true. I have some anxieties, for family reasons."

"And these family reasons live under the palace roof, it appears, because people have met you up yonder, gliding furtively along the corridors. I do not like mysteries, captain; do you understand?"

The poor officer blushed and turned pale. Then, alarmed at the increasing severity of the chief's tone, fearing some suspicion more serious than the truth, decided to make a confession.

"I have my child, a boy of four years, with me," he stammered, lowering his head.

The prince flew into a passion.

"A child of that age! Why not have a nurse at once? A brat of a boy in the midst of war, when at any moment an insurrection may burst out against the French!"

"If necessary, I will send him away," murmured the young man, in a sad voice.

"No; keep him, since he is here. He could not be sent back through a country ready for revolt. Let him remain, but on condition that I never see him, understand; and, above all, on condition that his presence shall not be the cause of the slightest breach of your duty. That would be very pretty! Discipline would go on finely if each one of us dragged about his progeny through a campaign!"

Murat, in a state of fury, turned his back, leaving the captain greatly excited, because he, Maurice Dupin, had not told all. Not only was he hiding the child in the upper part of the house, but the mother, too—poor woman come from France, after risking a thousand dangers, suffering a thousand deaths, during a journey in a carriage under a burning sky in an enemy's country; because she had wished at any cost again to see and embrace her husband, and had been unable to resist the mad brained desire for this reunion. "Think, now, if I were to die far from thee!" she had said, with the unceasing cry of a poor creature on the eve of a crisis, real or imaginary, in which she may be overwhelmed. The young husband did not feel himself strong enough to turn her away. He had settled her on the third floor of the palace, the room was not missed, and she had since lived in a constant fright, due to Murat.

A week rolled by after the explanation. The general spoke no more on any subject. He continued, however, to give his orders in short, sharp style—a sign that his dissatisfaction was not yet dispelled. But one fine morning, under the influence of an unknown good humor, he suddenly took it into his head to ask his aide-de-camp:

"Well; about this child? Cannot he be seen?"

"Yes, indeed, marshal. I will go and find him if you wish it."

In a few minutes after the young father brought a love of a little soldier in full parade uniform. A tiny sword beat against his legs, which were enclosed in red morocco boots, with gold spurs, and on his shoulders the hussar's pelisse, trimmed with fur in the Hungarian style, completed the rich army costume of the time. The captain, foreseeing that, sooner or later, by chance or voluntarily, the prince might see the child, had conceived the idea of presenting the little fellow in the uniform most likely to flatter his superior. The little rascal, in fact, had only to appear haughty and swaggering—pretty enough to eat under this equipment—to conquer the redoubtable chieftain. The marshal took him astraddle across his knee, called him "my jolly dog," and made glorious promises to him for his future life.

"When you shall be grown up I will attach you to my personal staff. You shall fight at my side."

"Yes, Prince Fanfarinet," warmly answered the future aide-de-camp.

But Murat's face turned dark. "Prince Fanfarinet!" Might it be by chance a sobriquet brought in by this innocent mouth?

"Why do you call me so?" he asked.

"Because in the fairy stories Prince Fanfarinet is the handsomest of all, and you resemble him."

"Ha! ha! Then I am greatly flattered. And you, how do they call you?"

"Aurora."

"The Princess Aurora? That is also a name from the fairy stories. A little boy is not called by that name."

"But I am not a little boy; I am a little girl, disguised. Ask mamma."

Then, despite the father's despairing signs and to Murat's great delight and amusement, the little girl, with all the frolicsomeness and ingenuousness of her age, went on to relate that she had come from Paris in a big carriage; that they had encountered bears in the Pyrenees, and also the Spanish queen, who was making her escape; and furthermore, that they had been greatly frightened in an inn, where the innkeeper was killing hogs, because she and her mamma had believed that they were assassinating men; that now they were living up stairs in beautiful rooms, with silk draperies, gilt everywhere, but very villainous pictures; that among the things there that she liked was a large mirror in which she could see herself all over, and also some playthings which were doubtless abandoned by the royal children in their flight.

"Captain," said Murat, charmed with this delightful chatter, "it only remains for you to present me to Mme. Dupin. I have already met her in France in society. I have retained the best memories of her beauty and grace. When a man has such a family he is not allowed to conceal it. As to this little one," he added, caressing Aurora's cheek, "she is full of wit, she tells a story with imagination and an extraordinary charm. I shall miss my little orderly, who showed such a blustering desire to follow Prince Fanfarinet, but I shall not be greatly surprised if France finds in his place a second Mme. de Staël."

Aurora Dupin, become Mme. Dudevant, was destined to be still greater than De Staël, for it was she whom the world knows as George Sand.—Translated from the French for Boston Transcript.

Replacing Broken Articles.

In the majority of families there is no such code as who break pays. If it were unfversally obeyed there would be less broken glass and china for the city health department to surreptitiously cart away from our kitchen doors. For, though the unique article cannot be replaced in kind, it may have its substitute that will answer quite as well. Occasionally an honest soul takes upon herself to repair the mischief she has committed, without making confession, as happened not long since in one of the most artfully decorated interiors in a fashionable locality. The little maid who has charge of these valuables is a quaint foreigner, and as original as she is reliable and honest. It was her bad luck to break a certain piece of hand painted china which bore the autograph of the giver and artist. Knowing the great store set upon this fragile souvenir, the poor little maid was in despair, and her courage failed her. She could not confess what havoc her duster had made among the bric-a-brac. That was beyond her strength; but she could go down town and match it at no matter what cost to her meager purse. But alas, the work of the poet artist could not be duplicated, as she soon discovered.

What, then, was to be done? Visions of prison, of the scaffold even, rose before her, until it was suggested at one of the shops that she have another piece made like it. Exactly? Well, then, why not, and, armed with the address of a skilful decorator, away she flew to know if this lovely china painting, autograph and all, could be reproduced. The result of her inquiry stands at this moment on the Louis XV cabinet in milady's parlor, and no one, not even the original artist, will ever be the wiser! Besides, the outlay for the replica was only $1.50. Ah, yes! honesty is the best policy.—Boston Herald.

"Installment Plan" Clothing.

"There is another scheme which has become popular within a few years," said one of these merchants. "You have probably noticed that the majority of young clerks and counter jumpers are very well dressed. Their clothes are of good material, are cut in the latest style, and they generally have several suits. Now, the majority of these young men get from $8 to $12 a week, and have to pay their board. How do they buy so many clothes? I'll tell you. They find a convenient and accommodating tailor, who is willing to trust them. They select their goods and purchase their clothes, of course, at a higher price than they could get them for elsewhere. They pay $5 down, and agree to pay $5 a week until they are fully paid for. The consequence is, they are always well dressed, but they are always in debt to their tailor. It's better for them though, for they would only spend their money foolishly and never have a decent suit to wear if they had to pay cash for their spring or fall suit before they enjoyed the privilege of wearing. The tailor makes about 33 per cent. profit, but the boys are contented, and very seldom fail to pay all they agree to do."—Chicago Herald.

The Whole World Kin.

If Mr. Henry Kendall, the author of "The Kinship of Men," is to be believed, there is no need of the "one touch of nature" to "make the whole world kin." He traces our relationship to one another, not to a common stock, but in each case from an actually living individual backwards. Some of the results are most startling; as, for instance, the calculation that the normal increase of ancestry up to the thirty-second generation shows that each living man has 4,294,967,296 ancestors. After that, who can doubt the kinship of the world?—New Orleans Picayune.

In with Both Feet.

Young Hostess (to Mr. Oldboy, a millionaire)—Will you have a glass of wine, Mr. Oldboy?

Mr. Oldboy (a rank Prohibitionist)—Thank you, madam, but I never drink anything.

Young Hostess (anxious to say the right thing, but somewhat flurried)—Is it possible! Why, you look like a drinking man, Mr. Oldboy.—The Epoch.

Not an Agreeable Topic.

A Chinaman dislikes to say that his friend is dead, but will tell you that "his name has been added to the muster roll of ghosts," or that "he has become one of the ancients." "He has returned to the shades," "he has taken farewell of the world," "he has gone a long journey," are expressions all very frequently used when speaking of the dead. The matter is not always treated with reverence, however, for they will sometimes say: "He has swallowed his breath," or "slipped his skin." "The mountain has collapsed" refers to a dead emperor, and "the dream is over" means that a prince is dead.—Boston Budget.

Advance of Civilization.

Don Alphonso, brother of Don Carlos of Spain, traveling as "Don Juan de Huelva, Count de Bourbon," is in Turkestan and is astonished at the progress made there along the Transcaspian railway. At Merv, which five years ago was a crowd of felt tents and mud huts, he found brick houses and macadamized and paved streets, and at the railway station at Bokhara was a luxuriously fitted up buffet with a young and pretty Russian barmaid speaking French and German as fluently as her native language. Twenty years ago no Christian would have been safe in Bokhara.—New York Sun.

The Skeena Indians.

The Skeena Indians are described as of low stature and degraded morals. They are all heathens and sturdily refuse to embrace Christianity. They are wild and lawless, with no more notion of fairness than a wolf, whose character they exactly parallel, inasmuch as when they come to the store alone they are almost vexatiously meek and lowly, but when they collect in numbers they are loud mouthed and menacing. Their faces consist mainly of mouth and cheek bones, with small, flat noses.—Chicago Herald.

Theory of Mind Reading.

The English Society for Psychical Research does not hesitate to accept the theory called telepathy as an approved and demonstrated fact. It is unanimously accepted as the simplest method of explaining a great many psychological phenomena. Brushing away a vast amount of fraud, these men of science do not hesitate to say that it is demonstrable that mind can act directly on mind, apart from such organic communication as is furnished by the body.—Globe-Democrat.

THE ARID LAND AREA.

RECLAIMING WASTE REGIONS BY MEANS OF IRRIGATION.

Agricultural Lands of Colorado Which May Be Made Immensely Productive. Aztec Canals and Irrigation Ditches. The Rain Belt—Farmers' Testimony.

Mr. T. C. Henry, formerly of Kansas, and now one of the most prominent men in Colorado, who has been instrumental in building several large canals in the state, in discussing this question, says: "Of the 40,000 square miles of the territory in this state east of the foothills less than 3,000 square miles are actually and systematically formed. It is my deliberate conviction that were all the water of all the streams covering these plains absolutely preserved for domestic and irrigating purposes and applied with the skill and economy displayed even in India or Egypt, we could irrigate and make fruitful every acre of this immense area—an area capable of supporting an agricultural population, urban and rural, of 3,000,000 people, and yet it would be less than one-half as densely populated as Belgium or the agricultural sections of France.

"The area east of the mountains is practically all agricultural land, and if peopled as densely as is Belgium, would contain a population of more than 8,000,000 of people. Or if provided with water for irrigation, skillfully applied, each forty acres would support a family of five persons, aggregating a population of more than 3,000,000, not including the directly dependent urban population. On the same basis, the great San Luis valley would sustain a population of 1,000,000; the San Juan country in the southwest nearly 1,000,000; the Gunnison and the Lower Grande, 750,000, and the White, the Yampah and the almost unknown Northwest, 1,000,000 more. Before the close of another century there will have been elaborated a system of agriculture surpassing that wonderful civilization which Moorish power planted in the irrigated valleys of Spain ten centuries ago, maintaining the millions then populating our grand commonwealth. There are not less than 30,000,000 acres of agricultural lands in this state which only need the application of irrigation to be made as valuable and productive as any already cultivated."

Carry these same predictions into western Nebraska and Kansas, into Wyoming and New Mexico, Idaho, Utah and throughout the west, by utilizing the waste waters saved in reservoirs, and the future greatness of the west is almost inconceivable. These things are possible. The ruins of the Aztecs and Pueblo Indians, and great nations that are only known in the dim past by the desolation of mighty cities, tell us how densely populated were vast regions in the west in an almost unknown antiquity. With these ruins are old canals and irrigation ditches, and in some of them there is said to have been used a kind of cement that is now a lost art. These ruins are found in arid sections where it would have been impossible for a great population and cities to have thrived without vast irrigation schemes. These great nations have been swept away. How? No one knows, but from the dim borderland of that almost hidden antiquity there come up facts that when first considered seem almost like a dream. But it is history, and let history repeat itself. The public domain will soon be a thing of the past, and the present must look to the future, and if this great water question is grasped by our statesmen as it should be, it will lay the foundation for still new and mighty commonwealths.

In the rain belt gradually moving westward? This is a much disputed question. Irrigating ditches make more surface water, and hence there is more evaporation. That proposition cannot be denied, although it must be admitted that the rain does not always fall in the same locality where the water was taken up by evaporation. It is also claimed by some that tree planting does not materially increase the rainfall.

In the January number of Science, Henry Garnett says: "Over 100,000 square miles of almost treeless prairie in Northern Missouri, Southern Minnesota and parts of Illinois and Indiana have been reforested since their settlement, and furnish an example of reforesting unequaled elsewhere upon the face of the globe, and yet the rainfall has not increased. On the other hand, there have been more acres of land denuded of forest in the United States within a century than anywhere else in the world, yet there is no evidence of a diminished rainfall."

Professor Sargent, of Harvard college, says: "The removal of a forest from any region will not diminish the amount of rain falling upon it; nor can the increase of forest in a slightly wooded or treeless country increase its rainfall. The gradual drying up of countries once fertile, within the history of the human race, but now barren and almost uninhabitable, must be traced to gradual geological changes, of course entirely beyond the reach of human control, and not to the mere destruction of the forest."

But there are able men who have thoroughly studied the question and who state that the rain belt is surely coming westward. Among the number are Professors Wilber, Angbey, Snow, and ex-Governor Furnass, of Nebraska and Kansas. The observations taken at Fort Leavenworth during a period of thirty-eight years are said to indicate an annual increase in the rainfall of 5.21 inches; thirty years at Fort Riley, twenty-four at the State Agricultural college, and seventeen years at the State university, Lawrence, Kan., are said to give figures showing an increase in the rainfall of 3.05 and 3.06 inches per annum. The data is very valuable, and seems almost indisputable.

But there is still a stronger authority, the farmers themselves. In Western Kansas and Nebraska and Eastern Colorado, farmers are now raising crops on what was formerly known as the Great American Desert. They claim that there is a great future for that section, and they raise crops without irrigation, depending solely on the rainfall. And so while some scientists are doubting the statement that the rain belt is coming west, farmers are raising crops. If, in that section, they can raise the cereals without irrigation, so much the better, but there are many millions of acres of land that can never be made productive without irrigation, and let us have reservoirs and great canals, and from what are now arid regions in the west new empires are possibilities.—Will C. Ferril in Kansas City Journal.

The Cause of It.

First Citizen—Your wife seems to have aged greatly of late. What is the matter?

Second Citizen—She got that way waiting for change in one of our big trimming stores.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

Cause of Premature Age.

"I have 500 gray hairs in my head and I'm only 36," said a friend to me, and coming down in a street car another friend took up the same theme and asked: "Why is it we get old so quick in this country?" I could not say, not being old. "We live in such a hurry," he said, answering his own question. "All we think of is getting money in this country. In the old country they think of spending it. I mean that we are reckless of how the money goes after we get it, and so we are extravagant and need more money and strive harder to get it, and get old young. I believe there are more lunatics in this state of New York with its five and a half millions than in all France with its thirty-seven millions. In France a man regulates his spending. He has so much income. He makes it go as far as it will, and lives in a regular and methodical fashion on that basis. He doesn't grieve for more because he can get comfort out of what he has. But here we are so anxious to make that we neither spend with economy nor get comfort out of what we spend. We waste our strength to get it, and then waste what we gain, for we don't get the good of it."—Buffalo News.

Postal Savings Bank System.

One of the features of the government of Great Britain is the postal savings bank system. It is very popular and is largely patronized by the public. Its usefulness is beyond all question. United States Consul Walling, at Liverpool, has been investigating this subject and has given some very interesting facts about its workings in a report to the secretary of state. The beginning of the government postal savings banks was in 1861 under a bill prepared and presented by Mr. Gladstone. It was entitled "an act affording additional facilities for depositing small savings at interest with the security of the government for the due repayment thereof." On the day of the opening of the first banks under this act 435 deposits were received. One year afterward the number had increased so greatly that there were 2,535 offices open for the accommodation of the public. In 1886 the depositors had increased in number to 3,731,421, and the amount of money on deposit was £50,874,338. This in American money would be $250,000,000. Deposits of one shilling or any number of shillings are received up to $150 or £30. The interest paid is 2½ per cent. a year on every full pound. Should the sum on deposit reach £200 the interest thereon will cease until the amount has been reduced. The government has made provision for the investment of larger sums in its securities. The banks will receive deposits from parents or other relatives on behalf of minor children. Married women can also make deposits which are beyond the control of the husbands.

Another feature of the British system is that the government guarantees the repayment of all moneys on deposit with interest, and also any life insurances or annuities granted under the act creating these banks. The results of the measure of Mr. Gladstone have been such as to recommend it to the good will of the people of Great Britain. That they do appreciate it is shown by their liberal patronage. The cost of maintaining it is very little, being about five-eighths of 1 per cent. The guarantee of the government makes the system absolutely safe. It is in every respect a well regulated financial institution. Great Britain is not the only nation which has these postal savings banks. They are a feature of the American and Australian British colonies. They have been engrafted upon the political system of France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Japan.—Detroit Free Press.

The Causes of Poor Hair.

The first and great reason is that women do not keep their heads clean. Oftener they are too busy with housekeeping and children to give the hair the weekly shampooing and nightly brushing it needs. Still oftener they are too negligent or do not know that on strict cleanliness of the scalp depends their chances of having good hair at 35. Housework should be done with a muslin cap or towel folded to cover the hair to the roots. House dust, which is mainly dead animal matter thrown off by clothing and beds, is deadly to lungs and hair. Housemaid's consumption is generally due to breathing the dust and flue of ill-kept chambers, and the layer which collects at the roots of the hair kills it and causes the most of the falling out of which matrons complain before 40.

When women comprehend the baleful influence of dust on the health, hair and complexion, they will banish carpets, upholstering and unwashing draperies, at once and forever, as the great receptacles and absorbents of dust. When curtains and carpets or large mats are used the air constantly receives floating dust at each movement; not much, it is true, in carefully kept houses, but quite enough as it gathers on the scalp, week after week, to form with its natural oil and sweat a thin malignant crust in which the root of the hair slowly decays and drops. As the most of women wash their heads not oftener than once in six weeks, the effect is best left indefinite. Scalp irritations are not unknown, causing months and years of trouble. But oftener the skin of the head, clogged and loaded with dead scales of matter, loses its functions and the hair drops out.—Shirley Dare.

Rats on Board Ship.

"We can always tell," said a West India captain, speaking of the plague of rats in port now, "when we have a few or many of the pests on board. The rats do not, as one would suppose, remain on the ship, but they get off at various ports, and, after remaining awhile, ship on some other vessel for another voyage. The water rats, or wharf rats, are great travelers, and make frequent voyages around the world. There are here now rats from almost every part of the globe. Why, I saw four colossal Jamaica rats, with their white bellies, skipping about in the moonlight the other night, and yesterday I killed two Indian male rats on my vessel.

"Rats are great climbers when they find it necessary to do so. Upon one of my voyages not long ago we had a long spell of warm weather, and there was no water in the hold which the small army of rats on board could get at. One night we put some water up at the cross trees and waited for the result. Well, the rats just swarmed up the rattlings and went for that water. We killed as many of them as we could as they came down, and some of them jumped overboard and were drowned. But we could not kill them all, and a few made the entire voyage with us."—Philadelphia Record.

Fashions in Handwriting.

There are fashions in everything nowadays. The latest is in handwriting. At least, I see that an instructor in that art advertises at a stylish stationer's that he will impart to our aristocracy, and I presume any one else who can pay for instruction, the latest styles of fashionable caligraphy. It used to be charged against the old fashioned writing master that his method of instruction deprived the pupil of all individuality in the use of the pen. The writing master taught writing after the fashion of a copperplate. The newer style insists on an equal suppression of individuality without the compensation of elegance. The thing in handwriting now is apparently to make it as illegible as possible. The extent to which the people succeed is certainly a credit to the master.—John Preston Beecher in New York News.

Watching the Heart.

A novel case has been brought to the notice of the Paris Academy of Medicine. A man's breast bone was nearly all removed, with parts of several ribs, in order to stop the progress of bone disease. The experiment resulted not only in saving the patient's life, but has given several physiologists an opportunity for direct investigation of the living heart and great artery, parts of which have been made readily accessible.—Arkansaw Traveler.

How Mrs. Shaw Whistles.

"The vocal chords, which act as vibrating reeds, form, in conjunction with the mouth as a resonateur or hollow reverbrating sphere, the only musical apparatus that can boast of perfection, and it is certain that this instrument, so sweet and effective in speech and singing, can be made equally so when its sounds are made to issue at the self adjusting lips." This is The Saturday Review's explanation.—Home Journal.

Egypt's Movable Types.

Now that they have demolished Columbus' pretensions we are quite prepared to hear that Gutenberg did not invent printing. A Professor Karabacetl has recently demonstrated, at a conference at the museum of Vienna, that movable types of wood, both for letter press and ornaments, were in use in Egypt 500 years before the printer of Mayence.—Boston Transcript

Not Truly Converted.

Citizen—Well, deacon, I s'pose the camp meeting was a great success?

Deacon (dubiously)—Well, I dunno; there were forty-eight converts.

Citizen—Why, that's glorious!

Deacon—Ye-es; but thirty-seven of 'em owe me yet for root beer an' sandwiches.—Boston Herald.

A STUDY OF SUICIDE.

WHAT LIFE RESCUER O'BRIEN SAYS ON THE SUBJECT

Observations of a Chicago Man Who Has Saved Thirty Human Lives—People Who Want to Drown Themselves—Methods of the Genuine Self Killer.

"When I am free and at leisure I go to Lincoln park. The lake shore there is my field of operation. Most of the drownings take place in the lake off Lincoln park. Dozens of young people are out boating there every day, and once in awhile a life hater turns up, determined to bury himself in the waves. For one who is really tired of life it is indeed a good place. The water is clear, cool and inviting. The confusing roar and noise of this busy city life is far off. Peace, tranquillity and rest reign all around. The place is just made for life haters who, you know, are often capable of walking miles

The Columbian.

G. B. Elwell,
J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GROVER CLEVELAND,
of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
ALLEN G. THURMAN,
of Ohio.

The Pension Agent at Chicago is Mrs. Marian A. Mulligan, widow of Col. Mulligan, who was killed at Winchester, Va., in 1864. For three years she has administered the affairs of her responsible office with remarkable success, and in that time nearly $25,000,000 has passed through her hands. Every quarter she signs from 40,000 to 50,000 checks. Mrs. Mulligan is a very fine looking woman, with a well-rounded figure, dark, beaming eyes and an attractive face. Her hair is almost white.

It was in 1868 that John Sherman said: "Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization; every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce; every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption; every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and production, and promotes civilization. Nothing is worse than sectionalism within a nation, and nothing is better for the peace of nations than unrestricted freedom of commerce and intercourse with each other."

The Philadelphia *Times* (Ind.) does not believe that there will be any pivotal State in the present contest, and thinks that the next President will have enough electoral votes without New York. The decision is in the hands of the independent voters, the *Times* thinks, and it estimates that they will number a million this year, where four years ago their number reached only 250,000. "How will these men vote in November?" asks the *Times*. "They will not be bought; they will not be coerced; they will not respond to the party bugle call; they will vote as their judgement shall dictate, and the issue will be decided as they shall vote."

Ben Butler's "Brave Words."

[As Spoken Truly in 1882.]

Now, gentlemen there has been considerable said on the question of the tariff, and there is an attempt to lead the workingmen to vote the Republican ticket upon the ground that if there is any change in the tariff there will be a lowering in the wages, and they justify raising more than $100,000,000 more than is necessary by taxation in order to have protection. I am opposed to all that, and the assumption is not true. I have stated the matter precisely in my letter but I want to state it again to you workingmen. A tariff or any other tax coming directly out of the people, out of the producers, should be no larger than the economical expenditures of the Government strictly require, and if any man undertakes to tax you more than that, he simply robs you under promise of law, and having got the money badly he spends it badly. All needed protection to American industries, all needed protection to American labor, can be had under such an economic revenue tariff.

The tariff was made for war purposes, in war times and as a war tax, and it ought to have been revised fifteen years ago; yes, almost twenty years ago, certainly fifteen. Why hasn't it been done?

"Unfelt" Taxes.

Gen. Harrison echoes the theory concerning tariff taxes, that "they are taken so indirectly and so subtly that these, our plain people, don't know that they are paying them at all."

Very true, but this balance-sheet at the end of the year shows the payment nevertheless. Does a man not feel any payment of taxes except that which bears the tax-collector's receipt? Can he go on year after year paying $47 tariff on every $100 of imported goods that he buys and not miss the money? Though he may "not know that he is paying them," the loss is just as real.

It is a pity that the enhancement in price by reason of the tariff of every dutiable article sold could not be included in the bill. The consumers would then see what they are paying, and would make short work of any tariff that exacted from them $100,000,000 a year in excess of the needs of the Government, which the political agents of the beneficiaries undertake to spend in order to prevent a reduction of their bounties.

The tariff taxes "so indirectly and so subtly" collected that the "plain people" may not know they are paying them. But pay them these people do, all the same, as their mortgage-plastered farms and pinching economies ought to prove to them. There are no "unfelt" taxes except to the rich.—*World.*

THURMAN!

The Issues of the National Campaign Presented in an Eloquent and Statesmanlike Address.

PROTECTION A BENEFIT TO BUT FEW, WHILE IT IMPOSES UNNECESSARY TAXES UPON THE MANY.

The following speech was delivered by Judge Thurman at Port Huron and occupied an hour and twenty-five minutes in its delivery. Judge Thurman said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—Will you allow me to keep my hat on? Of course, certainly. I am afraid with this cold north wind it might do me some harm if I went bareheaded, and although I am perfectly willing to uncover my head before the people, still I do not want to break down at the beginning of the campaign." (Voices, "Keep your hat on!")

After stating that this was the first time he had ever been able to speak in Port Huron, though often invited, and a few words complimentary to the people in Michigan, the speaker announced his intention of confining himself mainly to one of the several questions before the people in the present campaign. He then spoke briefly in commendation of President Cleveland and his administration, and then proceeded as follows to the discussion of the tariff issue:

"I presume there is not a person within the sound of my voice who does not know what is meant by the tariff. And yet it may aid us to-day if I give a clear and precise definition of what a tariff is. A tariff, my friend, is nothing in the world but a tax—a tax levied by the general government upon every article of commerce that comes into the United States and that is intended for sale within her borders, and which incidentally raises the price and therefore becomes a tax or a burden upon every article of domestic manufacture of a like nature with those which pay the tariff tax.

THE PEOPLES MONEY LOCKED UP.

"Now we have at this moment, according to the last advices I have seen, $115,000,000, called surplus revenue—that is taxes collected from the people beyond the necessities of the government.

"Those dollars—$115,000,000—are lying perfectly idle in the vault of the Treasury of the United States, of no service to any human being, drawing no interest, earning no profit, but taken from the pockets of the people where they properly belong, and where, if they were not found, thousands and tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands of the people of the United States would put them to good use and improve their condition and prosperity.

"Now, the Democratic party says that this is a wrong condition of affairs; that that money ought not to be like the talents of the man we are told of in the Scriptures, buried in the ground; that this is a very poor use to make of the money of the people, and therefore the Democratic party says that this surplus revenue, which is produced in the main by these tariff taxes, ought to be reduced and that the taxes should be reduced so that this surplus will not continue to accumulate. (Applause) Our opponents, on the other hand, say it is better to let the surplus accumulate; it is better to take the money from the pockets of the people; it is better to pile it up in the vaults of the Treasury Department; although it does no good whatsoever and is a great harm, it is better to do that than to touch the tariff laws of the United States. We say, on the contrary, to relieve an overtaxed people is to reduce the taxes; we say that the way to treat a people honestly, fairly and wisely is to take no more taxes out of their pockets than the government actually needs for its expenditures. (Applause.)

"The issue, then, is fairly made up between high taxation on the one hand and reasonable taxation on the other. It is between taking the money of the people out of their own control, out of their own pockets and burying it in the cellar of the Treasury Department; or it is between leaving the money where it belongs, in the pockets of the people, to be used by them as their wants require and as their intelligence and honesty direct."

Here a gentleman on the platform raised an umbrella to keep the sun from the speaker's face, but was unable to do so. Judge Thurman noticed it and said: "Well, never mind; the sun never hurt a Democrat, anyway. (Laughter and applause.)

"Now, my friends, in the long political life that I have led I have heard a great many false pretences preached to the people, a great many intended to deceive and delude them, but in all my life I have never witnessed such audacity as I have noticed this year on the advocates of high protective tariff—never before. And there seems to be a singular disregard of the truth that has suddenly afflicted them. I do not intend to call people hard names. I have all my life tried to keep a civil tongue in my head, and I mean to keep it as long as I live, but I do say that some people sometimes seem to lose their senses so that they cannot see the truth, and often, unfortunately, cannot speak it. (Applause.)

"Now just think of it for one moment. We are told that high tariff makes the country richer, as if it were possible to make a country richer by oppressively taxing the people. (Applause.) Ain't that a new way to make a man rich? To run your hand into his pocket and take out what you find there and that without any just reason whatsoever for so doing? Isn't that a singular way to make anybody rich? (Applause.) And yet that is precisely the plan that these people tell us is the plan to adopt to enrich this country—that this country is to be made wealthy by means of high taxation. Again, they have the audacity to say that this tariff tax is not paid by the consumers of the article which is taxed. Why, if the consumers of these taxed articles do not pay the tax I would like to know who does? Do these protectionist orators pay it? Who pays it if the people who consume the article that is taxed, do not pay it? No one can answer that question to the satisfaction ——"

HIGH TARIFF SCOOPERS AT WORK.

Judge Thurman was interrupted at this point by the handing up of a note and said: Gentlemen, I am afraid there is some high protectionists in this audience, for a note is sent up to read as follows: 'A lady has just had her pocket picked and she thinks it is these high tariff scoopers'—I believe it is, or some word. I hope that high tariff fellow who has taken the lady's money will be caught and made to refund before he leaves Port Huron. (Great laughter and cheering.)

"Now, my friends, if you will reflect for a moment you will see that it is necessarily the case that the tariff taxes are paid by the consumers of the article which are taxed, and of all domestic articles of a like kind which are manufactured in the United States. For it is a curious fact, and one of the worst things about this tariff tax, that, while the government gets $1 resulting from the tax, the domestic manufacturers get $5, as it is best estimated, that never get into the Treasury at all. (Great cheering.)

FACTS AND FIGURERS.

"The amount of goods imported into the United States—of dutiable goods—in the year 1887, the last year of which we have any returns, were in value $450,325,322. The tariff duties collected were $212,032,424. There were, therefore, in that single year taxes levied in the United States by the operation of the tariff law of $212,032,424, which went into the Treasury of the United States. But that, as I have told you, was the least part of the burden. The domestic manufactures of the same kind of commodities amounted to $6,369,000,000, and as the price of those goods was raised by the tariff in nearly equal proportions to the price of the goods that were imported into the country, the amount which the people paid in these high prices of what they had to buy and had to use, amounted to about $1,000,000,000, or to about five times as much as the tax received by the government for the use of the government. In other words, the whole country was taxed about one thousand million dollars for the benefit of a comparatively small portion of the country. And that is said to be justice, that is said to be fair play, that is said to be for the benefit of the American people. Why don't they carry it out? Why don't they, when they find in Port Huron a lawyer—I think I may name them because I am a lawyer myself—when they find one, the proceeds of whose profession don't afford him and his family a comfortable support—why don't they tax you all for his benefit, so as to protect him? Or when they find a doctor whose income is not sufficient to support him and his family, why don't they tax all the people of Port Huron in order to add to the wealth of that doctor? And so on with everything else. Why don't they do it? And they do tax a man, or did tax him and do yet pretty highly sometimes on the medicine that he is obliged to take. I remember one of the most satisfactory votes that I cast when in the Senate of the United States was to abolish the tax on quinine, so that a man with the fever and ague could have his quinine without being robbed of his means of subsistence. (Applause.)

"I know there are a few cases, but they are very few and exceptional and not of sufficient importance to make it necessary for me to speak of them today in the limited time I have to speak, in which the duty of tariff tax is not all paid by the consumer, but they are so trifling in amount and insignificant that it is not necessary that I should occupy your time with them. The principal, the general fact is that this tax——"

CHEERS FOR THE JUDGE'S BANDANA.

The speaker was interrupted at this point by cheering and applause, which followed his producing a bandana handkerchief. He turned the occasion to profit by saying: "Well, gentlemen, this is a good, honest handkerchief, and I could have bought it a good deal cheaper if it had not been for the tariff tax. (Great laughter and cheering.)

Now there are men who say the consumer don't pay the tax. I have said that that is a most audacious assertion, and I have tried to show you that he must necessarily pay the tax. But if they want authority on that subject let me refer to some men who have spoken upon it and whose word will hardly be gainsaid."

Judge Thurman then proceeded to quote in favor of his position from the record of John Quincy Adams as chairman of the House Committee on Manufactures in 1832; from President Arthur's annual message to the Congress of 1882 83, in which he recommended an enlargement of the free list. He continued:

"President Garfield said in the House of Representatives on March 10, 1871: 'I was surprised at a remark of the distinguished gentleman from Michigan. (I do not know who that distinguished gentleman was, but he was a Michigander.) He asserted that there is no item in the whole tariff that can stand alone on its merits, but all must be taken in a lump in order to stand. That coal must take salt by the hand and they, too, must take something by the hand, and thus all interests unite with all forces before they can make a stand before the country. If this remark be true it strikes a blow at the whole tariff system, a blow I am not willing to strike. I am unwilling to admit that bad taxes must be tied to good ones and thus be kept afloat. I think it is unwise to continue this duty on coal and I am therefore in favor of its repeal."

TARIFF INCREASES, BUT NOT WAGES.

"The tariff has been raised again and again and again. It was immensely raised by the tariff of 1861 or '62 —, forget which of these years it was. It was raised in a few years again, and it has been raised again and again and again, and yet in all that time I have never been able to find the manufacturer or capitalist who upon raising the tariff has increased the price paid to his laborers. If there was such a case it has escaped the attention of everybody, even of those diligent newspaper men, who gather up all the news, and sometimes a great deal that is not news at all. (Merriment.) But they have never been able to find that manufacturing man who increased the prices paid his laborers because the tariff was increased.

"But, my friends, we have had for twenty-seven years nearly the heaviest tariff this country ever knew, fully on an average twice as high as it was before the war; we have had that high tariff all this time. Now, if that high tariff is so much for the benefit of the laboring men, why have not the laboring men in these twenty-seven years grown rich I should like to know? Have they? (Cries of No! No!) If they have they are very unreasonable men, for not a year passes over our heads that we do not hear of strikes of the laborers because they demand more wages and say they cannot live on what they receive. Again and again we hear of what is called lockouts—that is, where the employers suspend operations and lock up their mills because they say they cannot afford to pay more wages than they did pay. Why are these strikes? Why are there such institutions as labor unions? Why is there such an institution as the Knights of Labor? To prevent laboring men from being imposed upon and to increase their compensation. Why is there a necessity for all these things and all these extensive and worthy organizations if a high tariff gives high wages to the laborer. No man can answer that question satisfactory even to himself.

"But while I am on the subject of the laboring men let me add they say that the tariff does not raise the price. If it don't raise the price I would like to know why the manufacturers, or so many of them are in favor of it? Do they want a high tariff to lower the prices? Not many of them, I think. They are afraid of our getting things cheaper in this country than they can be manufactured here, as they say by reason of the pauper labor, as they call it, of Europe. Well, now if the tariff is not to increasee the price of articles which we buy and which are manufactured here, where is the protection to American manufacturers, and how, if the price is not raised, can they pay better wages to the laborer?"

From this point the speaker proceeded to show that the Republican policy of protection works injury rather than good to the negroes of the South.

LABOR AND WAGES.

Judge Thurman next took up the question of wages in America as compared with other countries, and said that the fact of wages being higher here than in England, taken in connection with the fact that they are higher in the newer portions of the United States than in the older, proves that the more dense the population the greater the competition among wage earners and the lower the wages, and the reverse of the proposition, the less the competion among wage earners the higher the wages. He was willing to admit that, as a general rule, labor is paid higher wages in America than it is in other countries, but what are the reasons for it? In the first place it is more effective in this country. An American laborer makes more in the same time; all authorities admit that. All of them agree that his superior industry, his superior skill, his superior diligence, enables him to produce more in the same time than does the laborer in any other country in the world. It is therefore, more effective here than anywhere else, and consequently can be better paid for. Again, American laborers are better educated, more intelligent than the laborers elsewhere and therefore can better take care of their own interests. That is a principal reason why they are better paid in this country than elsewhere.

In regard to the wages earned in protected and unprotected industries the speaker said: "I think the highest estimate I have seen placed upon the laborers in these protected industries is at between eight and nine thousand men, women and children. But I will put it at a million and say there are a million of them, while there are eight times as many other laborers whose industries and occupations are in no wise protected by the tariff, and therefore if protection is for the benefit of the laboring men the wages of this million of men engaged in the protected industries ought to be higher than the wages of men employed in the unprotected industries, and yet such is not the fact. In round numbers the laborers in unprotected industries receive as high wages as those in the protected industries. I do not know what the wages of farm hands are here in Michigan. In my own state they are about a dollar a day for farm hands, and in the State of Massachusetts, according to the returns of our own board, they are $1.04 in manufacturing industries. So that there is practically no difference whatever worth talking about between the wages he receives and the wages that the other receives. They are both substantially the same."

DEPRECIATION OF THE AGRICULTURAL WEALTH.

The depreciation of the agricluatral wealth of the country under the tariff system was next referred to at length. "You can't sell unless you buy—that is, for what you give you must take something in exchange," the speaker said. "No nation ever sold for cash. A policy of non-intercourse with other nations would destroy the great agricultural interests of the country, which is paramount to all restrictions put upon it by the present tariff laws, which well nigh paralyzed it by destroying commerce and cutting off our export trade. During the low tariff period from 1850 to 1860 agriculture increased with great strides. During these ten years farm values rose from $3,271,550,426 to over $6,000,000,000 or 103 per cent. During the next ten years the values rose 40 per cent. During the next ten years more tariff was added and the values rose only 9 per cent. Here in Michigan in 1850 the farm values were $51,000,000. In 1860 it was $160,000,000, or 211 per cent. In the next ten years it rose 148 per cent. and in the ten years ending with 1880 farm values rose twenty-five per cent. Commerce tends to preserve peace in the world. China and Japan sought to exclude commerce, but their hearts were opened by the commerce of England and America.

On the question of Chinese immigration the speaker referred to a speech he had made in the Senate in favor of restricting it and wound up by commending the Democratic party and its principles to his hearers.

A Campaign Whopper.

Does our pious contemporary, the *Mail and Express* think that the printing of a daily scriptiral text will condone the offense of publishing such campaign whoppers as this?—

The American workingman can pay the additional rent and lay by almost as much as the Englishman can earn in a quarter. And Protection has done all this, for *the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws.*

What do the immigrants from Great Britain—what do native American citizens—think of such a statement as this?

Is there no difference between a Monarchy and a Republic?

Is there no difference in favor of men in general, and working men in particular, between a Republic with 3,600,000 square miles of territory and a Monarchy having but 121,570 miles?

Is there no difference bearing upon wages between a population of only fourteen to the square mile in the United States and a population of 480 to the square mile in England?

Is there no difference between a country containing over 4,000,000 farms and one cursed by the law of entail and by landlordism? No difference between the protected United States and protected Russia?

Is there no difference in the rights and privileges of citizens, in the diversity of climate, soil and employment in the mines, forests, and quarries, the railroads, lakes and rivers, and in the field for labor, in the two countries?

The whole argument for overprotection rests upon this preposterously false and grossly unpatriotic assumption that "the difference between the two countries is in their tax laws." If workingmen can be deceived by it we shall be disposed to favor national aid to education.—*World.*

Campaign Chips.

The Senate tariff bill is still in chrysalis. It is guarded well and ought to be, for it is a republican infant industry and needs protection.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

The republicans are still squirming under the weight of the president's message, but their contortions excite ridicule rather than sympathy.—*Manchester Union.*

It is not a very large contract which Mr. Blaine took to kill off Harrison and Morton, but it must be admitted that he is doing the job neatly and affectively.—*St. Louis Republic.*

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) *Democrat* defines the extreme protection idea as a partnership between the Government and classes by which taxes are divided, the classes taking four-fifths and the government one.

Tariffs were made by lobbies. Protection was asked for by infant industries, but the larger they grow, the more is demanded. Protection is always a tax upon labor. Duties always bear hardest upon the poor.—*Oswego Palladium.*

Matt Quay—Do you think we'll win this time, Jimmie?

J. G. Blaine—I trust so.

Matt Quay—For goodness' sake. Jim, don't use that word so often.—*Detroit Free Press.*

When a Pittsburg (Pa.) paper announces as an item of news the fact that a large coal mining firm has agreed to permit its laborers to purchase goods from any store they please, it furnishes a strange commentary upon the system of "protected" slavery that in what has been rightly called the "most highly protected state" in the union.—*Boston Post.*

The republican party is the only party that ever offered, as a relief from high taxes, to make them higher—this the only platform that ever declared that the tax burdens, made necessary by war, should be maintained and increased in time of peace. We hear no more of protection for infant industries. When these people tell us that no part of the protective system is to be given up, it means that the present blacklist, containing more than four thousand articles, is to be maintained; that robber rates upon every necessity of life must forever rule, and that conditions which the wastage of war imposed upon our people must be expected as our normal state. When war was on we needed war taxes, and we got them. After a quarter of a century of peace, in God's name let the people have peace rates.—*September Forum.*

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is a peculiar medicine, and is carefully prepared by competent pharmacists. The combination and proportion of Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Yellow Dock, and other remedial agents is exclusively peculiar to Hood's Sarsaparilla, giving it strength and curative power superior to other preparations. A trial will convince you of its great medicinal value. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Purifies the Blood

creates and sharpens the appetite, stimulates the digestion, and gives strength to every organ of the body. It cures the most severe cases of Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, and all other affections caused by impure blood, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headache, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Catarrh, Rheumatism, and that extreme tired feeling.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has helped me more for catarrh and impure blood than anything else I ever used." A. BALL, Syracuse, N. Y.

Creates an Appetite

"I used Hood's Sarsaparilla to cleanse my blood and tone up my system. It gave me a good appetite and seemed to build me over." E. M. HALE, Lima, Ohio.

"I took Hood's Sarsaparilla for cancerous humor, and it began to act unlike anything else. It cured the humor, and seemed to tone up the whole body and give me new life." J. F. NIXON, Cambridgeport, Mass. Send for book giving statements of cures.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

By virtue of an order issued by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County Pa., the undersigned trustee will expose to public sale on the premises on

SATURDAY, Sept. 8, 1888.

at 2 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post corner of a lot of ground owned by John Hooper, on the northwest side of First street of Bloomsburg, and running thence along said street southwestwardly sixty feet to the corner of an alley; thence along said alley northwestwardly one hundred and sixty feet to other land of the said Dr. John Ramsay, thence by the same northeastwardly sixty feet to John Hooper's lot aforesaid, and thence along the same southeastwardly one hundred and sixty feet to the place of beginning, containing thirty-five and one-fourth perches strict measure, be the same more or less being known as the Welsh Baptist church property.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid when the deed shall be executed for the property; the three-fourths in one year with interest from date of deed, and to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN P. JONES,
Aug. 10-4w. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House, in the town of Bloomsburg on

SATURDAY Sept. 29th, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that tract of land situate in Sugarloaf township, Columbia Co. Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: On the north by public road, on the east by public road leading to Cambra, Luzerne county to Five Points, on the south by lands of E. J. Albertson, and on the west by lands of E. J. Albertson, containing five acres more or less, whereon is erected a two-story plank dwelling house, barn and other outbuildings.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John W. Albertson.

IKELER & HERRING, Attys. Fi. Fa.

ALSO

All that certain messuage or lot of land situate in the Town of Bloomsburg, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows to-wit: Beginning at a point on the south-east side of Third street in said town thirty-five and one-sixteenth feet west from line of lot on lands of the Catholic church and running thence westwardly along said Third street thirty-five feet more or less to an alley; thence southwardly along said alley to line of lands of S. C. Shive on the rear of the premises hereby conveyed, thence along the same eastwardly thirty-five feet more or less, to line of land of the Catholic Church aforesaid, thence northwardly by the same to the place of beginning. Containing twenty and fifteen sixteenths perches of land more or less On which is erected a two-story frame dwelling house and stable. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of C. C. Galligan.

Jacoby and Miller Attys. Fi. Fa.

SAMUEL SMITH,
Sept. 7-'88 Sheriff.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE

Estate of George W. Bell of Sugarloaf township.

Letters of administration on the said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

MILES W. MOSS, Admr.
or to JOHN G. FREZER, Attorney. Central, Pa. aug 10-6t.

Legal Age as an Elector.

A correspondent (E. R.) of the *Press* inquires of that journal as to his right to vote. He says that he was born on the 7th of November, 1867, and wants to know whether he can vote on the 6th of November next, as he is anxious to cast a ballot for Harrison and Morton. The answer of the *Press* is that he was "born one day too late."

Our contemporary inadvertently does injustice to both its correspondent and its party. A person born on the 7th of November, 1867, becomes of 20 years of age on the 6th of November, 1888. There are no fractions of days in law except in cases of execution liens, etc., and a person born any time between midnight and midnight of the 7th of November, 1867, will be, in law, 21 years of age at midnight of the morning of November the 6, 1888; and if a male citizen, can vote on age at the election on that day.

This question is raised every year by more or less voters, and it has been uniformly decided that a person becomes 21 years of age on the last day of the 21 years after the date of birth. If there were fractions of days in law, the case would be different, but there are none except in cases specially provided by statute.

A promissory note dated November 6th and payable three months after date, would become due on the 6th, exclusive of the 3 day's grace, because it is made payable three months after date. If the Constitution provided that male citizens could vote twenty-one years after their birth, the case would be different; but it provides that they shall vote, when they attain the age of 21 years, and that makes them of legal age on the day before the date of their birth.—*Times*

The Pope to Leave Rome.

A CATHOLIC CLERGYMAN SAYS THE VATICAN IS TO BE MOVED TO MADRID.

The Rev. Father Schuck, pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Millhausen, Ind., says he has positive information that the Pope will not remain in Rome more than two years more, and from the way matters now stand he expects the Pope will have to leave there within the next six months and that his Holiness will go to Spain, where he is sure of a cordial reception. The headquarters of the Catholic Church will then be located in Madrid.

Log Cabins have become a thing of the past. From them have come great generals' statesmen, lawyers and divines, equal every way to those who were born in the purple of European courts. No better remedy for purifying the blood was ever made than Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla. Try Warner's "Tippecanoe" to-day.

BYRON CLARK, A. M. M. D.

—SPECIALIST,—

In the Treatment of Chronic Diseases confines his Practice to such cases only as are so clearly and fully developed as to make a complete and positive Diagnosis without Questioning or allowing Patients to make a statement of their condition, on this basis of Positive Diagnosis, for treatment, Dr. Clark's Experience has become strictly unlimited by a Practice which in extent, variety and successful results is equalled by few and excelled by none. Patients not cured by ordinary treatment or in doubt as to the nature of their diseases Especially Invited.

DR. CLARK Originated, Teaches and Practices *Positive Diagnosis* and can be consulted at

JAMESTOWN, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, SYRACUSE, ELMIRA and BINGHAMTON, Sept. 1, to Sept. 15, (see city list).

Eastern Pennsylvania and New York City.

BLOOMSBURGH, PA., Exchange Hotel, Saturday and Monday, Sept. 15 and 17.
BENTON, PA., Exchange Hotel, Tuesday, Sept. 18.
BERWICK, PA., Hoyt House, Wednesday Sept. 19.
CATAWISSA, PA., Susquehanna House, Thursday, Sept. 20.
DANVILLE, PA., Montour House, Friday, and Saturday, Sept. 21 and 22.
BLOOMSBURG, PA., Exchange Hotel, Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 24 and 25.
NEW YORK CITY, Grand Central Hotel, Sept. 27 to Oct. 3, and each alternate week, up to March 20, '89.

Send for Dr. Clark's Paper "*The Chronic Practitioner*," Laboratory (P. O.) Pa. *Homer L. Clark, A. M. M. D. Clinical Assistant.*

Aug. 24, '88-5w.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE
OF VALUABLE
Real Estate!

Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court the undersigned administrator of the estate of George Zeigler deceased, will expose to public sale upon the premises, located upon the public road leading from Bloomsburg to Lightstreet, in Scott township Columbia county Pa., on

Thursday, September 20, 1888,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following described real estate consisting of

59 ACRES and 128 PERCHES,

of land, upon which is erected

Two Dwelling Houses,

barn and outbuildings. Beginning at a post in the public road and in the line of land of Furman Kressler, thence along land of same north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-eight and five-tenths perches to a stone, thence along land of I. S. Kuhn south sixty-eight and one-half degrees, west one hundred and five and five-tenths perches to a post by a chestnut, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east eighteen and nine-tenths perches to a chestnut stump, thence south seventy-five and one-half degrees, west sixty-four and four-tenths perches to stones by a pine, thence south fourteen and one-half degrees, east thirty-one perches to stones, thence north seventy-nine and one-half degrees, east eighty-two and 9-10 perches to a post, thence south twenty-four degrees, east eight and two-tenths perches to a post, thence north fifty-six and one half degrees, east thirty-five and nine-tenths perches to a post, thence south crossing the public road thirty-four degrees, east thirty-three and three-tenths perches along land of Rutter Kressler to a stone, thence north fifty-one nd one-half degrees, east forty-three and eight-tenths perches to a post by a white oak, thence by land of Mellick north thirty-one degrees, west thirty-two and five-tenths perches to a post, thence by the same north forty-nine and one-fourth degrees, east twenty-seven and three-tenths perches to the place of beginning, on which is also a fine

STONE QUARRY.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at striking down of property, one-fourth less ten per cent. at confirmation absolute and remaining three-fourths Sept. 24, '88, with interest from Sept. 24, '88. Possession given April 1, 1889. The same also sold subject to the "comfortable maintenance and support of Elizabeth Zeigler during her natural life" as per the will of George Zeigler Sr., deceased, recorded at Bloomsburg.

JOSEPH R. ZEIGLER,
CHRISMAN, Atty. Administrator.
Aug. 24.

POND'S EXTRACT

THIS IS THE GENUINE!

Our *picture trade-mark* around every bottle. Cut this out and send it to your druggist. Refuse any *adulterated substitute* as you would *counterfeit money*. For 40 years, its healing fame has spread over Europe and America. Doctors prescribe it. All respectable druggists keep it, and recommend it. Thousands of families use it, and would not be without it. In sickness,

Every Drop Is Worth Its Weight in Gold!

Invaluable for Burns, Sunburns, Diarrhœa, Chafings, Stings, Piles, Sore Eyes, Feet, Inflammation and Hemorrhages of all Kinds.

CAUTION.—See that the words "POND'S EXTRACT" are blown in each bottle, inclosed in a buff-colored wrapper, bearing our landscape trade-mark—none other is genuine. *Sold everywhere.* Price, 50c., $1, $1.75.

POND'S EXTRACT CO., 76 5th Av., New York.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors, that the following administrator's executors and guardian's accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court, to be held in Bloomsburg September the 24th 1888, at 2 o'clock p. m. of said day.

No. 1. The first and final account of William Delong administrator of Samuel Heller, late of Orange township, deceased.

No. 2. The first and final account of George D. Heath, executor of the last will and testament of John Heath, of Jackson township Columbia county deceased.

No. 3. First and final account of Aaron W. Gruver administrator etc. of Catharine Gruver, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 4. The second and final account of Samuel Snyder executor of the last will and testament of George Fedder, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 5. The first and final account of Henry Hartzel administrator of Susannah Hartzel, late of Main township, deceased.

No. 6. First and final account of Isaiah Bower administrator of the estate of Henry G. Martz, late of Briarcreek township, deceased.

No. 7. The account of Lemuel Drake guardian of Emma Catharine Zeigler, a minor child of Daniel Zeigler deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of Rebecca Beck administrator of Samuel Beck, late of Mifflin township, deceased.

No. 9 First and final account of John Chamber, lain surviving executor of John M. Chamberlain, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 10. The first and partial account of William Chrisman executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Harrison, late of Bloomsburg, deceased.

No. 11. First and partial account of David Mouser one of the executors of Jesse Wertman, late of Montour township, deceased.

No. 12. The first and partial account of J. O. Doty and Ira Doty administrators etc. of Jonas Doty, late of Fishingcreek township, deceased.

No. 13. First and final account of Samuel C. Jayne executor of the estate of Lizzie J. Wilson, late of Berwick, deceased.

No. 14. First and final account of A. K. Smith administrator of the estate of Martha Long, late of Madison township, deceased.

No. 15. Account of Franklin Persing administrator of Peter Persing deceased, late of Locust township, Columbia county Pa.

No. 16. Account of Wm. P. Fans (first and final) executor of Thomas Fans, late of the township of Pine, county of Columbia, deceased.

No. 17. Account of Geo. W. Bogart administrator of Reuben Bogert, late of Hemlock township, deceased.

No. 18. First and final account of Oscar J. Hess trustee of the real estate of Reuben Hess, deceased.

No. 19. The first and final account of A. P. Young administrator of Wilson A. Thomas, late of Greenwood township, Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No 20. First and final account of Moses McHenry executor of the last will and testament of William Whitenight, late of Fishingcreek, deceased.

No. 21. First and final account of Allen Mann administrator de bonus non c. t. a. of Caroline Mann late of Beaver township, deceased.

No. 22. The first and final account of Nehemiah Kitchen administrator of Samuel Savage, deceased.

No. 23. Account of Emma Osmun administratrix of L. P. Osmun, late of Catawissa Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 24. First and final account of Mary M. Sitler, J. E. Sitler and C. F. Sitler administrators of Reuben Sitler, late of Orange township Columbia county Pa., deceased.

No. 25. The first and final account of John A. Funston, guardian of Harrison W. Helwig.

No. 26. Second and final account of Harriet W. Eck administratrix of Reese M. Eck, deceased.

No. 27. First and final account of John R. Eves guardian of Fannie V. Sands.

No. 28. First and ——— account of John R. Eves guardian of Mary E. Sands.

No. 29. First and final account of Henry Forman guardian of C. H. Kline, late of Scott township.

No. 30. First and final account of G. H. Gordner administrator of Jacob Chamberlain, deceased.

No. 31. Second and final account of C. M. Creveling surviving executor or Isaac Creveling, late of Scott township, deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
aug. 31 '88 Register.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county and to me directed, will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in the town of Bloomsburg on

MONDAY, September 24th, 1888.

at 2 p. m., all that certain tract or piece of land situate in Catawissa township, Columbia county Pa., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a pine knot thence by land of Jacob Stine north eighty-six degrees, west eighty perches to a post, thence by land of David Helwig south one and one-half degrees, east one hundred and seventy-seven perches to an old stone heap, thence by land of the same north sixty-nine degrees, east fifty-one perches to a post, thence by lands of same south three degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north seventy-five degrees, east forty-two perches to a stone, thence by land of Augustus Strausser north ten and one-half degrees east twenty-two perches to a post, thence by land of the same north thirty-three degrees, west six and three-tenths perches to a stone, thence by land of the same north nine and one-half degrees, west twelve perches to a pine, thence by land of the same north thirty-two degrees, west nine and four-tenths perches to a chestnut, thence by land of the same north seven degrees, west four and four-tenths perches to a white oak, thence by land of the same north seventy-two degrees, west ninety-five perches to a fallen pine, thence by land of Solomon Rhinard, north nine degrees, east one hundred and sixty perches to the place of beginning, containing eighty-seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches neat measure.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Francis Glassmeyer.

SAMUEL SMITH,
RHAWN, Atty. Sheriff.
aug. 31.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following widows appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the fourth Monday of September A. D. 1888 and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

Simon Fetterman Est., Locust, personalty $300.
Allen Mann Est., Beaver, personalty $300.
N. B.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., Wall St., N. Y.

The Columbian

Published every Friday. Subscription price, $1.50 a year.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1886.

BLOOMSBURG, PA

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1888.

CORRECT RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN RAILROAD

Taking effect WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1888.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A.M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. A. M.
Bloomsburg,.....	7 31	2 16	8 00	9 00	6 40	6 00
Main Street.....	7 90	2 06	7 50	9 11	6 51	6 05
Irondale.....	7 18	2 04	7 48	9 13	6 54	6 08
Paper Mill.....	7 11	1 52	7 39	9 25	7 04	6 15
Lightstreet.....	7 06	1 47	7 35	9 30	7 08	6 18
Orangeville.....	6 55	1 33	7 25	9 50	7 20	6 27
Forks,.....	6 45	1 14	7 13	10 01	7 34	6 37
Tubbs.....	6 41	1 08	7 08	10 07	7 38	6 41
Stillwater.....	6 36	1 01	7 02	10 13	7 44	6 46
Benton,.....	6 28	12 50	6 54	10 30	7 59	6 54
" A		12 10		11 00		
Edsons,.....	6 23	12 05	6 49	11 05	7 56	6 57
Coles Creek,.....	6 20	12 00	6 45	11 10	8 00	7 00
Sugarloaf,.....	6 19	11 55	6 40	11 15	8 05	7 03
Laubachs,.....	6 17	11 50	6 37	11 20	8 09	7 05
Central,.....	6 10	11 40	6 30	11 30	8 16	7 12
	Lv. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Ar. A.M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar. A. M.	Ar A. M.

Trains on the P. & R. R. R. leave Rupert as follows:

MONTH.	SOUTH.
7:27 a. m.	11:00 a. m.
3:38 p. m.	6:01 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

MONTH.	SOUTH.
7:19 a. m.	9:29 a. m.
11:07 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
2:24 p. m.	4:18 p. m.
6:36 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. Railway pass Bloom Ferry as follows:

MONTH.	SOUTH.
10:46 a. m.	11:46 a. m.
6.26 p. m.	4:19 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:16 a m	6:39 p m

$25.00 Reward

Will be paid for information leading to conviction of any person or persons fishing with gill nets, seines, explosives, poisonous baits or by any other unlawful means in any of the waters of Columbia county.

COLUMBIA COUNTY GAME AND FISH ASSO.
aug. 24-3m.

SALES.

SEPTEMBER 8th.—John P. Jones, trustee, will sell valuable real estate known as the Welsh Baptist church property situate in the town of Bloomsburg, at 2 p. m. See advertisement in another column.

ROUND CANVAS TENT FOR SALE.—Good as new, 40 feet in diameter, for $75 cash.
L. H. HOWE,
2t Mauch Chunk, Pa.

FOR SALE.—A desirable and commodious residence on Main street, supplied with water, gas and steam. Apply to
jan20tf. L. N. MOYER.

WANTED.—1000 bushels of baking apples wanted by E. Deiffenbach, Bloomsburg. [tf

FOR SALE.—A special "Pony Star" bicycle, latest pattern, in first-class order, has not been run over 50 miles.
JOE. WELLS.
Bloomsburg, Pa. aug-24.

M'KILLIP BROS. have completely refitted their studio with the best and most approved instruments for portraiture, from locket size up to life size, and instruments especially adapted to photographing out door groups and residences, together with the latest scenic effects and accessories. Babies' pictures par excellence for which has been added a special extra rapid Voigtlaender Euryscope. Copying, enlarging and photographic reproductions of drawings, patent models and machinery intelligently executed. Animals photographed by the flash light process. Life size crayon portraits in gold frame only $10.

Personal.

The Misses Pursel of Danville are visiting at F. D. Dentler's.

Capt. Jamison and family of Washington are visiting at H. W. Sloan's.

Mr. I. S Kuhn brought a car load of cattle from Buffalo, Wednesday.

Prof. S. F. Coffin of Lafayette College spent Tuesday in town.

Mr. Jerome Caswell is now located at York, Pa., where he is engaged in a woolen mill.

Elmer E. Person, a graduate of the COLUMBIAN office, has assumed sole control of the Williamsport *Daily Item*. We wish him success in the journalistic field.

Miss Amelia Armstrong has rented rooms on the third floor of John Lockard's new building, in which to hold her school the coming year.

Register and Recorder Campbell, of Bloomsburg, Messrs. Ingalls, of New York and Postmaster Campbell were fishing for pike at South Pond yesterday.—*Shickshinny Echo.*

Have you been registered?

The Berwick fair begins September 12th continuing four days.

Before purchasing your school supplies examine the stock at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

Fruit tree thieves have already commenced work in various parts of the state.

The oyster season will soon be in full blast.

Great clearing sale of shoes at F. D. Dentler's.

The unbroken limestone spawls have been raked up from Main street this week and carted away.

A very pleasant party was given by Miss Hattie Fetterman, at her home on Main street Monday night.

W. J. Corell & Co. are building an addition to their furniture store room, 25 by 64 feet.

A number of Bloomsburg people attended the Granger's picnic at Williams' Grove last week.

The report of the W. C. T. U., convention last week was handed us too late for insertion in this issue.

We go to press on Wednesday this week, as Thursday is a local holiday. A full report of Grand Army day will appear next week.

The Thomas Beaver Free Library at Danville was formally opened to the public Wednesday of last week with a big demonstration.

Ladies' and Gents' gold and silver watches, jewelry of all kinds and silverware and clocks warranted at C. E. Savage's, Main St. 4 doors above Market street.

There are $21,000,000 invested in more than one thousand different kinds of business enterprises in the city of Scranton, exclusive of coal and railroad interests.

The town is perfectly resplendent with banners, flags, shields, bunting, arches and other decorations. It surpasses any previous occasion in the history of the town.

A request to the Normal students. Do not buy your tablets, pencils, box paper, school books, slates, &c., until you have seen our stock. J. H. MERCER.

Mr. J. K. Eyer of this place and Mrs. Mary Snyder of Lightstreet, were married recently at Ocean Grove, New Jersey, Rev. A. M. Barnitz of Catawissa, performing the ceremony.

Many handsomely decorated buildings and arches are now to be seen in town. Preparations for Grand Army Day are being rapidly consummated, and everything points to a big day on Thursday.

A new disease has made its appearance among the colts of Snyder county. The first indication is stiffness of the joints, refusal of food, they become constipated and die in a short time.

A lawn tennis league has been formed, including the towns of Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Bloomsburg, Lewisburg, Ashland, Pottsville, Shenandoah, Shamokin, Sunbury, Danville and Hazleton.

There will be two games of ball Thursday at Athletic Park, between the home and Freeland nines, one at 10 o'clock a. m. and the other at 4 p. m. Two good games are expected and they will probably be witnessed by hundreds of spectators.

What would have been excellent music at the Episcopal church last Sunday night was marred by the condition of the organ. The church had been closed for two weeks, and the dampness so affected the instrument that several of the pipes sounded constantly, producing discords.

"It goes right to the spot," said an old gentleman, who found great benefit in Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He was right. Derangements of the stomach, liver, and kidneys are more speedily remedied by this medicine than by any other. It reaches the trouble directly.

Get your watches, clocks and jewelry repaired and guaranteed at C. E. Savage's, Main St 4 doors above Market street.

You can, if you will, round out this week of recreation by an excursion to that popular resort for picnics, Hess' Grove, near Central. The Reformed Sunday school picnic was postponed on account of unfavorable weather from last Saturday, until next Saturday, Sept. 8. Fare for round trip only 40 cents. Children from 7 to 12 years 25 cents.

The recent order of the Pennsylvania railroad company causing the arrest of any one not in the employ of the company for riding on cars, has made a panic in the ranks of the vagrant tramp has been very scarce about these parts lately, and it is likely that they give railroad trains on this line a wide berth. Twenty were arrested recently between Sunbury and Renovo.

There will be a re-union, parade and ball at Watsontown September 5th, under the auspices of Freeland Castle, K. G. E. No. 217. It is the desire of Freeland Castle that sister Castles in this part of the State join in forming a Permanent Association and hold annual re-unions each September in different towns in the district, to be formed at the meeting on September 5.

All the school books used at the Normal kept in stock at Mercer's drug and book store.

A change of proprietorship has taken place in the Wilkesbarre *Record*, a daily Republican paper published there. The firm of Snyder, Johnson & Powell, who have been the proprietors for the past five years, has been dissolved, Charles B. Snyder retiring. The paper will pass into the hands of F. C. Johnson and J. C. Powell, under the firm name of Johnson & Powell. The change went into effect last Friday.

The theatrical season was auspiciously opened at the Opera House Tuesday night by Fisher's "Cold Day" company, and the play was witnessed by a good sized audience, which judging from the frequent bursts of applause, seemed to be well pleased. Everybody was delighted with the new seats, which are very comfortable and give a much better appearance than did the old ones. The house had already taken on the decoration for Grand Army Day.

The tramps out in Ohio have hit upon a new and as yet very successful begging scheme. One enters a house, saying that he has been looking for work all the morning, but he has not succeeded in finding any, and offers to buy a few slices of bread and butter. When he receives it he searches in his coat to find the money. Much to his apparent amazement, he discovers that it has fallen out of a hole in his pocket, and he offers to return the food. His offer is never accepted, and he gets a good meal, besides lots of sympathy for his loss.

School books, slates, tablets, everything needed in school work, at W. H. Brooke & Co's.

All the arrangements for the completion of the W. & W. to Shickshinny having been made, the work of grading was commenced here yesterday. J. I. Higby, superintendent of construction, says the work will now be pushed forward as fast practicable. The completion of this road as originally intended from Shickshinny to Bellefonte is now only a question of a reasonable length of time, and when completed there can be no doubt as to its proving one of the most successful and profitable railroads in the country. As fast as the grading is done the road bed will be ballasted, the track laid and the new portion put in operation. The force at work is not very large, but the number will be increased as the work progresses, until at least one hundred men are employed. The portion of this road now operated is steadily increasing its business, making it necessary to add new equipments to meet the wants of the public. The managers deserve credit for its success.—Millville Tablet

The only way to cure fever and ague is either to neutralize the poisons which cause the disease or to expel them from the system. Ayer's Ague Cure operates in both ways. It is a warranted specific for all forms of malarial disorders, and never fails to cure. Try it.

Mrs. Fred Suri died suddenly at her home at Danville last week. About three weeks ago, she gave birth to a child, and seemingly, was improving rapidly. Suddenly a relapse occurred and no medical assistance could restore her. A loving husband and two children are thus early bereft of a mother's influence. The remains were brought to this place Monday morning and interred in Rosemont Cemetery.

Court Proceedings.

Argument Court was held on Thursday, August 30. Hon. H. M. Hinckley presiding, with associates McHenry and Murphy.

G. H. Gordner, P. W. Sones and I. A. Dewitt appointed viewers of a road in Benton near B. & S. R. R. depot

Report of commission in lunacy of Emily K. Gilbert filed.

Petition of H. C. Kelchner for discharge as one of the executors of John Kelchner filed.

Petition for sale of land of D. F. Seybert for benefit of creditors filed. Sale ordered.

The argument list was called over, and the case of E. Peterman's estate, exceptions to auditor's report, was argued.

Adjourned to Sept. 5, at 10 a. m.

Counterfeiters Arrested.

FRANK LAVELLEY AND JOHN GREGORY DETECTED PASSING BOGUS MONEY.

WILKES-BARRE, Aug. 29.—An arrest was made to-day at Shickshinny which promises to throw much light upon the mystery attending the circulation of a large amount of counterfeit money which has been set afloat in this county within the past two months. It has long been evident that a gang of accomplished counterfeiters were at work. The district has been flooded with spurious money, both in coin and in $5 silver certificates. In most cases the counterfeiting was excellent. The arrest of Alonzo Pascaral at Kingston with over $100 of spurious money in his possession a few days ago, it was hoped, would lead to the detection of the offenders, but he would not say a word, and nothing further came of the arrest.

Within the past three weeks a large quantity of counterfeit silver dollars have been put into circulation in the lower end of the county and in Shickshinny and vicinity.

Yesterday Frank Lavelley, residing six miles from Shickshinny, was detected passing the bogus money at Patterson Grove camp meeting. The authorities were notified and to-day, when Lavelley drove into Shickshinny he was arrested. Deputy United States Marshal Barring and Darby made the arrest and the three then drove to Lavelley's house. A search was made and about $80 in counterfeit dollars was found hid away, together with a complete set of dies and other tools. When they realized what had happened, his wife and sister were utterly prostrated and fainted away.

Lavelley, who at first refused to say a word, broke down and made a full confession, implicating a number of others and stated that they came to his house and made the coins, and he, with others, were in the gang for the purpose of circulating them. He knew nothing about the counterfeit silver certificates. The officials will not give out further details of the confession, but state that they expect to make several arrests in the next few days. Lavelley was committed to jail to await trial at the United States Court at Pittsburg. His family is a most respectable one. He was widely known and his friends are astounded at the discovery.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Aug. 30.—United States Marshal Barring to-day arrested John Gregory another of the gang of counterfeiters operating in this vicinity. His house was searched and valuable evidence was discovered. Gregory was brought here this evening and locked up.

A large stock of children's suits just received at LOWENBERG'S.

"Optician" Swindlers Again.

BOGUS EYE DOCTORS CONTINE TO SEEK FOR PREY IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

EDGEWOOD, Pa., Aug. 30.—The old "optician" swindlers have made their appearance in this neighborhood within the past few days. Their mode of operation is to ascertain who lives in certain houses, and after getting what information they desire by quizzing some one in the vicinity, they call at a place and ask for the lady whom they have picked out as their prey. There are two of them traveling together. They introduce themselves as "Dr. Henry," or some other name, "of the Eye and Ear Infirmary of Philadelphia." They explain their presence by saying that the family physician, whose name they ascertain beforehand, sent them to examine the eyes of their intended victim, and if the plan succeeds they ask as large a price for a pretended cure as they think the case in hand will stand. They have been using the name of Dr. Richards, of Fallsington, who practices extensively in this vicinity, as the physician who sent them, but the doctor has no knowledge whatever of them.

One of the residences visited was that of Mr. D. N. Cook. They asked for Mrs. Cook and when that lady appeared they went over the usual preamble, saying that Dr. Richards, her family physician, had sent them to examine her eyes. Mr. Cook here appeared on the scene, and the swindlers, finding themselves foiled at the outstart, were profuse in their apologies for "intruding," saying that they had evidently made a mistake in the name. As they were not known to have succeeded in swindling anyone in this vicinity, there was of course, no charge on which to hold them, and they were allowed to move on.

That Gold Find.

In reference to the reported gold discovery in Centre county the *Centre Democrat* says: "The 'gold find' at Karthaus, a very elaborate account of which appeared in the *Daily News* of last week and which was copied in the *Democrat*, appears to be a figment of imagination. We have it from a gentleman thoroughly conversant with the geological formations of the county and of the State, who says 'a trace of gold may have been found, but abo ut all the available gold in Centre county is in coin, jewelry and plate.' As to the iron ore the gentleman says 'there is some good iron ore of two kinds—bog ore and gray carbonate with brown hematite outcrop, but there cannot be much specular or red hematite—both about the same. The coal is good and the iron ore is worth development and mining if it proves extensive by further investigation.' It will be seen that the find is not as great by considerable as reported, yet in some respects it is a valuable one and may prove on further development a valuable addition to the mineral interests of the county."

All the latest fall styles of hats just received at Lowenberg's.

Dr. Theel, the celebrated Specialist has yet to find an equal in curing nervous, kidney, blood, skin and special diseases. His superior power of healing is due to his complete practical knowledge of allopathic, homœopathic and electric systems of medicine. All sufferers should consult him personally or by letter at his office, 538 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Berwick Fair.

The fifth annual Fair of the Northern Columbia and Southern Luzerne Agricultural Association will open at Berwick on Wednesday September 12th. The managers have begun to realize the necessity of treating this Fair as a business venture, the results of which are seen in the numerous attractions offered and the unusual interest manifested therein. Barring bad weather, this exhibition will prove a complete success. Gen. Beaver has consented to be present one day; exact date will be published later. A Cyclorama of the battle of Gettysburg will exhibit on the grounds. Pacing and trotting races every day. The colt trot, which is restricted to colts under four years old, owned in Luzerne and Columbia counties, will give the owners and breeders of fast young stock an opportunity to show whether their judgment can be relied on. A handicap foot race will be run on Saturday, for $60.00 at 100 yards, to which all runners are invited to enter; an experienced handicapper will be on hand; entries to this race will close on the night before the race. The managers are looking for still more attractions, notice of which with the order of their appearance will be circulated on programmes a few days before the Fair. Come and bring your friends even if it does snow.

Orders taken for school books and school supplies at Mercer's Drug and Book Store.

DESK WORKS DESTROYED.

The community was startled Thursday evening of last week by a shrill whistle announcing fire. It was about fifteen minutes after six o'clock. The word soon was given that it was in the direction of the School Desk Works. The fire companies, answered the call promptly—the Friendship Company reaching there first, and followed closely by the Winona and Rescue. The Friendship was the first to attach to the plug, but their hose not being long enough they uncoupled and the Winona's attaching to the plug the Friendship coupled to their hose, and then the fire was reached. When the water was turned on it was found that the distance of the plug from the fire was so great that a stream could not be thrown upon the burning building. The fire companies immediately abandoned the burning building and turned to save the lumber. Had a plug been located near the building or more pressure been upon the mains there is no doubt but that the buildings with the finished work might have been saved. The fire originated near the engine in the machine shop and is supposed to have been from an explosion near the dipping p n where the iron was japaned. The watchman was in the boiler house, and when the explosion occured, opend the door leading into the machine shop to see the cause, the room was so filled with smoke that he was obliged to close the door at once. There were also workmen in the finishing room. They were crowded with orders and were working twelve hours a day. They expected to work that evening. At the time of fire there was about six thousand desks finished ready for shipment, and many more nearly completed. About one hundred Schools will be embarrassed on account of the fire as they were expecting desks ready for the fall and winter terms of school. The loss is estimated at nearly $60,000 with an insurance of $27,500. About 100 workmen are thrown out of employment. The insurance has not yet been adjusted, and no meeting of the stockholders has been held, so that we cannot give any information as to whether the works will be rebuilt.

Five hundred pairs of ladies' shoes to be closed out at less than cost at F. D. Dentler's.

Second Special Excursion to Niagara Falls via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The first excursion of this season run to Niagara Falls under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proved so popular, and the demand for others of like character is so widespread, that the company has arranged a second for Thursday, September 13th. This excursion will be conducted on the same high grade as the one previous. It will be run under the direction of the Tourist Agent, and the party will go by special train of day coaches and Pullman parlor cars through to Niagara. The date is without doubt well chosen, as the ten days contemplated in the limit of tickets will cover the most delightful portion of the early autumn season. Stop off at Watkins, with an opportunity to visit the famous glen, will be allowed either going or returning. Excursion tickets good for ten days will be sold from Washington and Baltimore at $10, and from principal stations in the following erritory at extremely low rates: Stations on the main line between Lancaster and Altoona, both inclusive; stations on Columbia and Port Deposit Branch; Frederick Division between Littlestown and Wrightsville, both inclusive; stations on Cumberland Valley Railroad; stations on Sunbury and Lewistown Branch and Lewisburg and Tyrone Branch; stations on the Northern Central Railway between Harrisburg and Williamsport, including Sunbury and Shamokin Division; stations on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad between Driftwood and Williamsport, including Tyrone and Clearfield Branch. The special train will leave Washington 7.10 A. M. Baltimore 8.15, Harrisburg 11.15 A. M., stopping at principal stations and at junction points, where connection from stations off the main line may be made by regular trains.

For rates and detailed information consult ticket agents.

A New Device.

A Connecticut Yankee suggests the use of flash light photography as a means of protecting bank vaults from burglars. He says: "I would have a camera placed in a position where it would command in the field of the lens a place of ten feet square or more in front of the door or vault, and have the other apparatus so arranged that as soon as tampering with the vault door was attempted the whole would be placed in operation. My plan would of course include retaining the burglar alarm connecting with police headquarters. As soon as the burglars had begun operations the police would be alarmed, and at the same instant a picture of the men would be made by the camera and flash-light combined, so that even if the men escaped the police they would leave behind them evidence which would very probably eventually result in their detection.

Elegant flannel shirts at Lowenberg's.

Literary Notes.

With the September issue BOOK NEWS (John Wanamaker, Philadelphia) enters on its seventh year. BOOK NEWS has long passed the experimental stage and now easily ranks as the foremost publication of its kind. The leading article is by Julian Hawthorne, who describes with his usual felicity the quality he calls "Atmosphere" in the literary art. The monthly chat "With the New Books" and the reviews are fully up to the standard; the miscellany is varied and interesting, and accompanying the number is an excellent woodcut of the late E. P. Roe.

A Pointer For Fruit Thieves.

The laws of Pennsylvania provide a fine of not less than $5 or more than $100 and costs for wilfully entering an orchard, garden, hot-bed or greenhouse, clubbing, stoning, breaking or otherwise injuring the fruit or ornamental trees, or wilfully trespassing upon, walking over, beating down or tramping upon, or otherwise injuring any grass, grain, vines, vegetable or other growing crops; and in default of said fine and cost, the offender may be committed to jail for not less than twenty or more than sixty days. Fruit stealing or the wilful taking and carrying away of fruit, vegetables, fruit or ornamental trees, is declared by law to be a misdemeanor, and any person convicted thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions shall be fined not exceeding $50, and be imprisoned not exceeding sixty days.

The latest colors in stiff and slouch hats are golden brown, tobacco and cedar. You can get them at Lowenberg's.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept 3, 1888.

Speaker Carlisle has gone to Virginia to make several speeches. Mr. Blount, of Georgia, has been elected Speaker pro tem. to act during Mr. Carlisle's absence.

Representative McCreary, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, has reported to the House the bill conferring upon the President the authority for which he asked in his message on the rejection of the fisheries treaty. The bill will be called up tomorrow, and will be passed this week, as the Republicans are afraid to oppose it.

Representative S. S. Cox, who has just returned to the city, is very sanguine of victory for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff reform. He said: "There will be trouble about Cleveland's carrying New York. The outlying States—New Jersey and Connecticut—must be looked after. I do not know how it is there. People have been talking about some antagonism to Mr. Cleveland among the New York Democrats. Now, down in the lower part of the city, with which I am somewhat associated, they are all right for Cleveland, and they are straight on tariff reform. I have not the least doubt about Cleveland carrying the State." Mr. Cox also believes that Mr. Blaine's speeches have made many votes for Cleveland, and in this belief he is by no means alone, many Republicans share it.

The House Committee on Manufactures are engaged in making an investigation into the cotton-bagging trust. They may decide in favor of the bill which Senator Reagan has introduced in the Senate to break down the trust by putting the bagging on the free list.

Chairman Barnum, of the National Committe was here two days last week. He reports everything as moving smoothly at the committee's headquarters, and says; "We are bound to win this time."

The Republican Senators have at last reached an agreement, through the action of a slimly attended caucus, on their tariff bill. They will leave the lumber duty as it is, and also the wool duty, except the addition of one cent per pound on the fine grades of wool; sugar will be cut 50 per cent. There are rumors to the effect that no attempt will be made to do more than report this substitute for the Mills bill, and then adjourn. The foundation for these rumors seems to be the absence of several Senators, who were in the city from the caucus. Chief among the absentees were Senators Ingalls and Plumb, both of whom are known to be bitterly opposed to any cut in the sugar duty, and it is said that their Republican colleagues know that these men will never vote for a bill reducing the duty on sugar one-half, and therefore they will not attempt to pass the bill for fear of failure. However, as the bill will be reported on the 10th instant, if the caucus programme is followed, we shall have not long to wait to find out what the Republicans propose to do.

Unofficial news has reached here of the rejection of the new Chinese Government. Perhaps they expect a better one if Harrison should be elected, and have concluded to wait and see. Senator Coke expressed the general opinion among the Democrats in Congress when he said, speaking of the matter, "Congress can regulate this question of Chinese immigration by legislation, which will chop them right off short." No regrets are expressed over the rejection of the treaty because, it is believed, that legislation is after all the best remedy.

Senator Vest jumped on Senator Cullom in a manner that fairly staggered him, while he was prating about civil service reform, etc., by sending to the Clerk's desk and having read several letters from Senator Cullom to the late Commisioner of Pensions, Mr. Dudley, asking leave of absence, with pay, for a pension examiner who he wanted to come to Illinois and go on the stump. To Mr. Cullom's credit, be it said, he did not attempt to deny the letters, but owned right up.

Since the report got out that Mr. Cleveland had contributed $10,000 to the democratic campaign fund, it is said that the Government officials—big and little—are sending checks by the hundred to the national committee.

The Democrats in Congress propose making it warm for the various trusts, even if Mr. Blaine does insist that Congress has nothing whatever to do with these "private" concerns. Mr. Blaine has been out of this country so long that he has probably forgotten some things.

Mr. Cleveland returned Friday from a three days' fishing trip.

Judge Thurman will speak at the monster ratification meeting, which is to be held in this city on the 12th instant.

The reduction of the public debt during August was $7,324,676.28.

Secretary Vilas has gone west for a vacation. He will speak at a democratic meeting at Milwaukee Wednesday night.

Couldn't See a Lion.

The showman, Dan Rice, was standing outside of the tent one day proclaiming loudly the attractions within. A man holding a little boy by the hand shouted: "I'll bet a dollar you cannot let me see a lion." "Done," yelled Dan; put up your money." The money was put up. "Now walk in here," said Rice. "There, look at that! That's the finest lion in the States." "I don't see any," said the man. "You don't? What in thunder ails you?" "I'm stone blind," said the man. "Guess I'll take them dollars."

Children's Day.

In accordance with the recommendation of the General Synod of the Reformed church, Children's Day will be celebrated in the Reformed church of Bloomsburg, next Sunday, Sept. 9, at 10.30 a. m. An interesting service, consisting of music, recitations and responsive readings, will be rendered by the Sunday school.

Twenty-five cents a day purchases a $3,000 policy in The Travelers, of Hartford, which is payable in event of death by accident, with $15 weekly indemnity for wholly disabling injury. J. H. Maize, agent, second floor COLUMBIAN building Bloomsburg. tf.

Trial List.

Mary E. Heacock vs. Phila. & Reading R. R. Co. et. al.
A. B. Stewart vs. McKelvy Brink.
Andrew Fowler vs. C. D. Fowler.
Daniel F. Seybert vs. Gideon G. Hosler.
S. W. Adams vs. A. B. Croop.
Samuel Appleman's Exr. vs C. W. Miller.
William E. Tubbs et al. vs. Freeman McAfee.
Allen B. Croop vs. H. B. Low.
Henry C. Snyder vs. Jackson & Woodin Mfg. Co.
Daniel Reedy, Receiver, vs. Cordelia Kisner.
Bloomsburg Bkg. Co. vs. Stephen Pohe et al.
Daniel H. Sponenberg vs. George K. Hess.
Geo. S. Fleckenstine use vs. A. A. Wilson.
Charles W. Cole vs. Ezekiel Cole.
J. B. Wilson vs. I. E. Patterson.
Irvin Bros. vs. James Hagerty, et ux.
John H. Richter vs. Borough of Danville.

Do not be induced to take some other preparation when you call for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's, which is peculiar.

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Sept. 28, 1888.

Miss Dora Eggert, Harry Faust, Miss Sadie Hohnbaum (2), W. W. Kratz, Joel B. Paul, Jos. Paul (2), Peter Partyka, Mrs. Catharine Rohost, Mrs. Susan Shaffer, Mrs. Wm. Shaffer, William Shaffer (3).

CARDS

Mrs. Susan Shaffer.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

For school supplies of all kinds go to Mercer's.

Methodist Itinerant System.

THE BISHOPS DECIDE NOT TO DELAY A RADICAL MODIFICATION.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have decided that the radical modification of the itinerant system resolved upon by the National Conference of last May shall not be delayed. The action then taken was to permit a minister to remain in one pastorate five years, instead of only three. There was a general feeling in the denomination favorable to an extension of the term, but when the Conference came to discuss the proposition a powerful opposition was developed. Singularly, this did not come from lay delegates, but from some of the most influential of the clergymen, who urged that a fundamental principle of Methodism would be just so far abandoned as any change was made.

The question was referred to a committe of thirteen, of whom eight reported in favor of prolonging the term to four years; but the minority advised five, and the conference sustained the latter report. The Bishops have now ruled that the amendment of the discipline took effect upon its passage, and therefore Methodist pastors throughout the country will not have their usual disturbance next spring. However, it remains optional with the presiding elders to transfer pastors every three years, as before if the good of the service seems to demand it. But a pastor may be left in one pulpit five years out of ten, if his elder thinks best, and those five years may be alternate or consecutive. The talk at the Methodist Book Concern is that the practical effect of the new law will be to leave nearly the entire Methodist clergy unmoved next spring.

Slates, pencils and tablets of all descriptions at Mercer's drug and book store.

Jurymen for September Term.

GRAND JURY.

The following named persons were drawn to serve as members of the grand jury for September court:

BERWICK—W. V. Palmer.
BRIARCREEK—Lamon Martz, Clarence Sponenberg.
CATAWISSA—Frank Gable, C. W. Harder.
CENTRE—Samuel Lutz.
CONYNGHAM—G. W. Billman, John P. Hannon.
FISHINGCREEK—Daniel Wenner.
GREENWOOD—M. M. Appleman, Jackson Robbins.
JACKSON—Joshua Savage.
LOCUST—Jacob I. Stine.
MAIN—D. S. Brown.
MADISON—John A. Dildine, John M. Smith.
MIFFLIN—Aaron Andreas.
MT. PLEASANT—Frank Davis.
ORANGE—H. C. Bowman, Aaron Patterson.
PINE—S. J. Eckman. A. J. Lyons.
SCOTT—Boyd Henry, Martin Savage.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

The following is a list of traverse jurors drawn for September term of court.

First Week.

BENTON—W. L. Cole, W. S. Laubach.
BERWICK—C. C. Long, Stephen Vanhouten, John Reedy.
BLOOM—Lloyd Fox, William H. Housel, John Klinger, L. D. Kase, Henry Ohl, B. F. Savitts, Wm. Wolf, Alfred Hower.
CATAWISSA—Lloyd Berger, H. J. Strouse, Charles Sharpless.
CENTRALIA—John O'Donnell, James Reilly.
CONYNGHAM—L. W. Sanger,
FISHINGCREEK—William J. Smith.
GREENWOOD—C. B. Johnson.
JACKSON—Henry Hagenbuch.
LOCUST—Adam Clayberger, Lawson H. Lee.
MIFFLIN—Freeman Smoyer.
MONTOUR—Daniel Fry.
ORANGE—David Grover, Abner Welsch.
SCOTT—William Englehart, John Grett, Stephen Pettit, Stephen Pohe, C. C. Tremley, David Whitmire.
SUGARLOAF—Hanford Cole, James W. Pennington.

Second Week

BENTON—James Conner, John C. Wenner.
BERWICK—Harvey Bower, James McMichael, Emanuel Roup.
BLOOM—George Aurandt, T. M. Dawson, C. S. Fornwald, Peter E. Knapp, Daniel Miller.
BRIARCREEK—A. B. Croop, Abraham Lockard.
CATAWISSA—M. V. B. Kline, Albert Kline.
CENTRALIA—Patrick Curran, Joseph H. Davis.
CENTRE—David Hayman, J. Wilson Miller.
CONYNGHAM—John L. Kline.
FISHINGCREEK—Jacob Geisinger, E. M. Laubach, Francis Welsch.
GREENWOOD—J. W. Lore.
HEMLOCK—Edward Ivey.
JACKSON—William Brink, Geo. Hirleman Sr.
LOCUST—Washington George.
MADISON—Robert Johnson.
MIFFLIN—Horace Creasy.
MT. PLEASANT—William Kitchen.
MONTOUR—Peter A. Evans.
SCOTT—Lewis Lee, Greely Sneidman, Daniel Wirtman, B. G. Wapples.
SUGARLOAF—David Kocher.

Buy Lester's School Shoes. Every pair warranted.

To Investors.

Persons having money to invest at a high rate of interest should consider the advantages offered by the Guaranty Investment Company of New York, which has a capital of $250,000, and guarantees the payment of all loans made by it. L. A. Riley of Centralia is one of the officers. Full information can be obtained by applying either in person or by letter, to Geo. E. Elwell, Bloomsburg, agent. tf.

Buy Lester's School Shoes Every pair warranted.

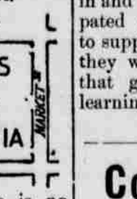
Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

WANAMAKER'S.

Open all day on Saturdays.

When you come to the city bear in mind that Wanamaker's is a meeting and resting and waiting place as well as the biggest store in the world. There are reading and sitting and retiring rooms for you: telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities. Your parcels will be cared for without charge. We try to make you welcome whether you care to buy or not.



You know that there is no worthy hot weather (or any weather) thing for wear or home use but we have it. If you can't come to the store, write for whatever you want, samples or goods. Shopping by mail has come to be simple and certain. A few scratches of a pen, and all the facilities of the store are yours.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Go to C. C. Marr's for dress goods, at low prices.

M'Killip

BLOOMSBURG.

Fine Cabinet portraits only $3. doz. Life size Crayons only $10.00. Viewing, copying and enlarging. Instant process used. tf.

Oak Leaf soap beats all 5c. cakes. Sold by C. C. Marr.

C. C. Marr will pay cash for one can of nice lard.

Dress Goods

for Fall are now being received at

L. W. Hartman & Sons'.

Black and colored Henriettas, Cashmeres, Rayé, Serges, Tricots, Broadcloths, &c.

Velvets, Plushes, Braids and Ribbons. A full line of Coats now being opened.

Wool and cotton carpet chain at C. C. Marr's.

C. C. Marr wants butter, eggs, lard, chickens and potatoes.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FRANK HAYDERSON, of Beverly, N. J., writes.—I suffered ten years with nervous Debility and Constitutional weakness, during that time have consulted physicians of all schools, paying large fees without benefit. In 1886 I consulted Dr. Theel, 538 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, after thorough examination he pronounced me curable. Although at the time having little faith in Doctors from past experience, I placed myself under his care, and am happy to say he has restored me to sound physical health. Knowing Dr. Theel as I do, I hesitate not in advising all sufferers no matter what their experience has been to consult him, as they can put full confidence in his skill and integrity.

Dr. Theel, Philadelphias renowned specialist for nervous debility, blood poisons, kidney and special diseases has cured more cases than all others combined. He has cured cases pronounced incurable by leading physicians. We would advise those suffering to consult him personally or by letter at his office, 538 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO PRESERVE NATURAL FLOWERS.—Dip the flowers in melted paraffine, withdrawing them quickly. The liquid should be only just hot enough to maintain its fluidity and the flowers should be dipped one at a time, held by the stocks and moved about for an instant to get rid of air bubbles. Fresh cut flowers, free from moisture, make excellent specimens in this way. If you would preserve your health and invigorate your entire system use Perrine's Pure Barley Malt Whiskey. For sale by C. B. Robbins, Bloomsburg, Pa [eow.

THE HOMLIEST MAN IS B

Artificial Freaks.

HOW AND WHERE MUMMIES AND MERMAIDS ARE MADE.

AN OLD SHOWMAN GIVES THE SNAP AWAY AND TELLS ABOUT THE FAKES—THE FINEST ARTIST IN THE WORLD IN THE MANUFACTURE OF CURIOSITIES.

It was our old friend, the showman—the only survivor of A. Ward, Esq., truthful as the needle to the pole, writes a New York *Graphic* man. He is a queer duck, is this friend of ours, the old showman, with a rare eye for seeing the curious and the unique, with a strong fancy, with a cosmopolitan instinct and with a sense of the charm of successful humbuggery. He believes with the idol of the show world—the venerable sage of Bridgeport—that the public likes to be humbugged. A good square, snap side-show attracts him as a drop of sugar attracts flies. He is never so happy as when with his shiny tall hat on the back of his head, and with his keen eyes dancing in the excitement of the hour, he is aloft on the box of the side show in front of the circle of pictures of the Circassian woman, and the fat woman and the line of freaks, orating to a crowd of believers on the wonders of his show inside the canvas.

"The show man," quoth he, "rises early and retires late. I know him. I know all about him. He puts all his nerve, strength, vigor and brains into the business. The show man is usually a show man because he couldn't be any thing else if he had every opportunity in the world. He'd rather be a showman and have to go to bed while his only shirt was being washed than be a bank cashier rolling in somebody else's millions.

"Well, sir, since I'm talking on the fake, did you know that the finest artist in the world in the manufacture of freaks and curiosities is an Alaskan? It's a fact. I was surprised myself, for I always supposed that he would be a Yankee. He was away when we called, but his assistant was there. They were making Egyptian mummies that day, a full line of the s for a museum in Paris. They are made of plaster of Paris and boiled in tobacco juice, and they are stunners when they are done. It is a curious yarn how the reporters got on to his place. He occupies a place under the roof and dries his curiosities on the flat roof in the sun. The elevated railroad pushes along over the city here, and some travelers by the morning train saw a curious sight on one of the roofs. It looked like a collection of dead bodies drying in the sun, and a conglomeration of hideous monstrosities and blood-curdling freaks of nature. Of course somebody investigated it, and as a result the birth place of the freak was found.

"I wish I could give you that Alaskan's name, but I can't. It's a stunner in length, and he is an artist of as distinguished talents as his name is long. He made the man-ox that struck the professors of anatomy everywhere. He drew the skin over the ribs so adroitly that there seemed to be absolutely no fault in it, and it puzzled the scientists as well as the common people. There are two or three other freak makers in the Bowery that we called on, but there are no others that approach this fellow. He is a jim-dandy, and no mistake. A mermaid is nothing at all for him. He can draw a chicken's skin over the skeleton as handily as you draw on your glove, and no man can swear that it is artificial."

"Are none of these freaks genuine?"

"Mighty few that I know anything about are very genuine. Most of this man-ox, man-horse, mermaid, sea serpent, Egyptian mummy, royal anatomical marine museum stuff is manfactured. Of course, there are some freaks of nature in the way of monstrosities that are genuine. The India rubber man is a freak of nature, and I was in to see the centaur of a man-horse at the dime museum. That's genuine if you like it. It's a coon with his legs twisted out of shape. The poor cuss was marked in birth and can't walk upright—a dead give-away of a fake that don't excite any particular interest. 'Australian children' are idiots. Circassian women can be made with ease and celerity. Bearded women can be found anywhere. The country is full of Albinoes, and if it were not they can be manufactured to order at any time.

"Do you remember that sea serpent that we exhibited a year or two ago? It was twenty or thirty feet long, and was the the queerest looking thing I ever saw. It had big chunks of bone on the side of it, and had a mouth big enough to take in a long boat. Well, this Alaskan made that. How did he make it? Blamed if I know. He's ahead of me on that. It was a good job. He made a sea serpent lately, and I ran across it at Exeter. One of the professors at Phillips' Academy went in and looked it over. He said he had doubts about its being genuine.

"Ha! Ha! Well I don't blame him. I had my doubts, too, but they were based on a different foundation, the difference between theory and fact, you see. The owner of the show had a mighty good lecture to go with his museum. He had one or two mermaids, and one of them he considered a particularly valuable specimen. He never failed in the course of his address to relate that this was positively the only mermaid ever captured alive. He said that she seemed to mourn for her home at the bottom of the sea, and to continually utter plaintive cries and sing in a mournful, heart-breaking key. They fed her every thing in the line of fresh fish, but she pined away and died and thus ended the existence of the only mermaid ever captured alive.

"The doctor had a bang-up show on the outside. His pictures were very gorgeous and true to fact. In front of his mermaid he had a large patch of green grass and the green waves curling up.

"One day an old chap, with his town meeting hat on the crown of his head clear to his ears, came up and looked at the mermaid as she fluttered in canvas true to the picture of her home beneath the wave.

"As he gazed at her in rapt suspense and noticed that she was the only specimen ever captured alive, he looked up to the orator at the door, and said: 'Say, mister, what do you feed her on?'

"There may have been truth as well as poetry in the reply of the doctor as he looked down, and said: "My dear sir, we feed her entirely on suckers. She has to have something very fresh.

"By the way, you may quote mermaids this season as very cheap—anywhere from $5 to $35."

Burned bones are useful in the poultry-yard, but do not equal those that are procured in the ground condition. Bones from the butcher, pounded into pieces, are preferred by the hens, as they contain more or less meat.

Farm Notes.

Think how much you are dependent upon your horse and farm animals now and use them well.

The general aspect of the dairy animal is thinner, sharper and more angular than the feeding animal.

It is surprising to see what a great change a little paint will make in the appearance of farm buildings.

The Farmers' Alliance was introduced into Mississippi in March, 1887, and now has 1,200 lodges and 40,000 members.

Many of the ready-mixed paints are valuable and cheap, and the painting can be done by one of the boys or hired man at odd times.

A hundred rods of fence on a farm above actual need become a tax on labor and material that may better be out of by removing the fence.

A new vegetable fiber, called "gamootic," is imported from Celibes into Holland, and is made to take the place of moss and hair in upholstery.

It is estimated that to collect a pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar and 3,700,000, visits from bees must be made.

Watering troughs by the roadside at convenient distances are highly appreciated by travelers and are pretty sure indications of kind and hospitable farmers.

A good coat of paint will preserve the buildings, add to the beauty and attractiveness of the premises, and transform old run-down farmhouses into neat and tasty homes.

Going to law is expensive, whether it be for the purpose of asserting justice or revenge, and is almost certain to end in disappointment and loss of money to both parties.

It is a queer idea some farmers have that grass will grow after soil is exhausted by grain cropping and that grass will restore fertility after it is so far gone that seeding must fail.

One way to make your boys dislike farming is to be continually finding fault, complaining of the hard lot and slavish life of farmers and telling them of the ease and comforts of city life.

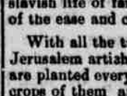
With all the talk about the value of Jerusalem artichokes for hogs fewer are planted every year. While large crops of them are sometimes raised, the average yield appears to be very small and dependent on the season.

Experiments in raising alfalfa are being made at the Iowa Agricultural college. It is likely that this forage plant will grow in Iowa and do fairly well, but there is no prospect that it will be as valuable for stock food as clover and grass.

Dr. Salmon says there are two contagious diseases known as hog cholera, one affecting the bowels, the other the lungs. The one is the genuine hog cholera, the other the swine plague. It is possible for an animal to have both diseases at the same time.

Sheep are one of the best-paying things that can be had for north Dakota. One farmer got three sheep two years ago, and from them he now has eleven. Another farmer had in 1883 with addition to other stock, 100 sheep and he has now 350 besides 120 young lambs.

The pig that brings the farmer the most money is not one that yields him the greatest profit. Fall pigs wintered over and fattened the next fall are almost invariably expensive animals. Where corn is fed to cattle whole, a few pigs may be kept to follow them without much outlay, but only a few.



WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES.—"Sarsaparilla," —"Cough and Consumption Remedy," —"Hops and Buchu."—"Extract," —"Hair Tonic," —"Liver Pills," —"Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),— "Rose Cream," for catarrh. They are the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days. Everybody uses Warner's "Tippecanoe."

Modest Noll and Dr. Johnson.

After Goldsmith had written the *Vicar of Wakefield* he rose considerably in the estimation of blunt old Dr. Johnson, who extolled the book to the skies. Goldsmith's natural modesty made the enthusiastic praise of his work exceedingly painful to him, and he invariably did his best in self-depreciation when his friend began sounding his praises.

Upon one occasion Johnson, Boswell, and Goldsmith were lunching together in a Fleet Street chop house, when an acquaintance of Johnson's entered, and approaching the group, grasped the Doctor's hand, and asked him how he did.

"Sir," said the Doctor, with his accustomed courtesy, "I don't." Then turning toward Goldsmith who was trying to hide behind a bottle of Worcestershire sauce, he roared out: "Mr. Robison, permit me to introduce my friend Goldsmith. Goldsmith is the author of the *Vicar of Wakefield*, you know."

"Indeed!" cried Robison, with a pleased smile. "Are you the author of that delightful work?"

"N-no, sir, p-please, sir," replied Goldsmith, overcome with shame.

The effect of this reply upon Dr. Johnson may be better imagined than described.—EDITOR'S DRAWER, in *Harper's Magazine for September.*

Pond's Extract *is never sold by measure nor bulk nor in any druggist bottles.* Anyone who tells you he buys it by the gallon or barrel or in any way except in our bottles, is falsifying and deceiving you. Prepared and bottled only by Pond's Extract Co., New York and London. See our name on every wrapper and label. Pond's Extract has been used by physicians and the people over forty years *for Hemorrhages Pain and Inflammations.*

A New Theory of Sleep.

THERE IS A CURE FOR ALL SUFFERERS FROM INSOMNIA.

From the London Spectator.

It is now, I believe, generally accepted that our conscious, daylight thinking processes are carried on in the sinister half of our brain—i. e., in the lobe which controls the action of the right arm and leg. Pondering on the use of the dexter half of the brain—possibly in all unconscious celebration, and whatsoever may be genuine of the mysteries of planchette and spirit rapping, I came to the conclusion (shared, no doubt, by many other better qualified inquirers) that we dream with this lobe, and that the fantastic, unmoral, sprite-like character of dreams is in some way traceable to that fact.

The practical inference then struck me. To bring back sleep when lost we must quiet the conscious, thinking, sinister side of our brains, and bring into activity only the dream side, the dexter lobe. To do this the only plan I could devise was to compel myself to put aside every waking thought, even soothing and pleasant ones, and every effort of daylight memory, such as counting numbers or the repetition of easy-flowing verses, the latter having been my not wholly unsuccessful practice for many years. Instead of all this I saw I must think of a dream, the more recent the better, and go over and over the scene it presented. Armed with this idea, the next time I found myself awakening at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, instead of merely trying to banish painful thoughts and repeating, as was my habit, that recommendable soporific, "Paradise and the Peri," I reverted at once to the dream from which I had awakened and tried to go on with it. In a moment I was asleep! And from that time the experiment, often repeated, has scarcely ever failed. Not seldom the result is sudden as the fall of a curtain and seems like a charm.

A friend to whom I have confided my little discovery tells me that, without any preliminary theorizing about the lobes of the brain, she had hit upon the same plan to produce sleep and had found it wonderfully efficacious.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty of impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Justifiable Homicide.

"Did you kill that man?" asked the prosecuting officer of a man who was on trial for murder.

"Yes, sir. But it was in self-defense."

"I presume so. Such affairs usually are. What necessity was there for you to defend yourself from him?"

"He was my cook."—*Merchant Traveler.*

A man who don't know anything is pretty sure to tell it the first chance he gets.—*N. Y. Star.*

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The Original LITTLE LIVER Pellets. CURES. PURIFIES. REGULATES.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically sealed. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. In explanation of the remedial power of these Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it may truthfully be said that their action upon the system is universal, not a gland or tissue escaping their sanative influences. Sold by druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufactured at the Chemical Laboratory of WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they cannot cure.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from the nose; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more dangerous and deceptive, or less understood by physicians.

By its mild, soothing, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," Coryza, and Catarrhal Headache. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh."

Prof. W. Hausner, the famous mesmerist, of Ithaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago I suffered untold agony from chronic nasal catarrh. My family physician gave me up as incurable, and said I must die. My case was such a bad one, that every day, towards sunset, my voice would become so hoarse I could barely speak above a whisper. In the morning my coughing and clearing of my throat would almost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a well man, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 809 Pine Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer from catarrh for three years. At times I could hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking and spitting, and for the last eight months could not breathe through the nostrils. I thought nothing could be done for me. Luckily, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now manufactured, and one has only to give it a fair trial to experience astounding results and a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh.

ELI ROBBINS, Runyon P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that it helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you, but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., *Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.*

SOME DOCTORS

honestly admit that they can't cure Rheumatism and Neuralgia. Others say they can but—don't. Ath-lo-pho-ros says nothing but—*cures.* That's the secret of its success. Years of trial have *proved* it to be a *quick, safe, sure cure.*

Cromwell, St. H., Sept. 8, 1888.

In my own family Athlophoros was used as a last resort, the same having suffered from rheumatism for years and having been treated for the disease by different physicians in this State and Massachusetts without even temporary relief. Upon my recommendation scores of people have used this remedy with the same results claimed for it. C. H. WARNER.

Dubuque, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1888.

Athlophoros has completely cured me of nervous headache, and I feel thankful for all the good it has done me.

Mrs. LOUISE CURRY.

Send 6 cents for the beautiful colored picture, "Moorish Maiden."

THE ATHLOPHOROS CO. 112 Wall St. N.Y.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	P M	P M	NORTH. A. M.	A. M.
Northumberland	1 40	1 35	10 10	6 15
Cameron	5 56	—	10 25	6 30
Chulasky	6 00	....	10 29	6 34
Danville	6 08	1 58	10 36	6 40
Catawissa	6 25	2 14	10 53	6 56
Rupert	6 30	2 19	11 00	7 05
Bloomsburg	6 36	2 24	11 07	7 12
Espy	6 42	2 29	11 16	7 20
Lime Ridge	6 50	....	11 22	7 27
Willow Grove	6 54	....	11 26	7 31
Briarcreek	6 58	....	11 30	7 35
Berwick	7 05	2 45	11 37	7 42
Beach Haven	7 11	2 54	11 44	7 49
Rick's Ferry	7 18	2 59	11 48	7 55
Shickshinny	7 20	3 09	11 58	8 08
Hunlock's	7 43	3 19	12 08	8 17
Nanticoke	7 50	3 26	12 16	8 29
Avondale	7 54	....	12 20	8 33
Plymouth	7 59	3 35	12 25	8 33
Plymouth Junction	8 03	3 39	12 30	8 38
Kingston	8 08	3 43	12 37	8 45
Bennett	8 12	....	12 41	8 49
Maltby	8 17	....	12 45	8 53
Wyoming	8 22	3 52	12 50	8 58
West Pittston	8 27	3 56	12 55	9 03
Pittston	8 33	4 01	1 03	9 09
Lackawanna	8 48	....	1 11	9 17
Taylorville	8 48	....	1 19	9 25
Bellevue	8 54	....	1 25	9 30
Scranton	9 00	4 22	1 30	9 35
	P M	P M	P M	A M

STATIONS.	A M	A M	SOUTH. P M	P M
Scranton	6 10	9 50	2 05	6 20
Bellevue	6 15	9 55	....	6 25
Taylorville	6 20	10 00	2 14	6 30
Lackawanna	6 28	10 08	2 21	6 37
Pittston	6 36	10 16	2 28	6 45
West Pittston	6 42	10 22	2 34	6 50
Wyoming	6 47	10 27	2 39	6 55
Maltby	6 53	10 30	....	6 59
Bennett	6 55	10 34	2 47	7 03
Kingston	6 58	10 38	2 50	7 07
Plymouth Junction	7 05	10 42	2 54	7 12
Plymouth	7 10	10 47	2 59	7 16
Avondale	7 14	10 51	3 03	7 21
Nanticoke	7 19	10 55	3 06	7 25
Hunlock's	7 26	11 02	3 19	7 43
Shickshinny	7 47	11 12	3 29	7 53
Rick's Ferry	7 53	11 22	3 39	8 07
Beach Haven	8 01	11 28	3 45	8 13
Berwick	8 07	11 37	3 51	8 20
Briarcreek	8 13	....	3 57	8 27
Willow Grove	8 14	11 45	4 01	8 31
Lime Ridge	8 20	11 52	4 05	8 38
Espy	8 26	11 59	4 12	8 41
Bloomsburg	8 32	12 05	4 18	8 47
Rupert	8 37	12 10	4 24	8 52
Catawissa	8 42	12 16	4 29	8 57
Danville	8 57	12 30	4 46	9 13
Chulasky	9 03	....	4 54	9 23
Cameron	9 07	12 40	5 00	9 26
Northumberland	9 22	12 55	5 16	9 45
	A M	P M	P M	P M

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect AUG. 5, 1888. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 5.50 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.45 p. m.; Washington, 5.35 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.43 p. m.—Day express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.30 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.45 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Buffet Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.45 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m.; New York 7.10 a. m. Baltimore, 6.15 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m.; Pullman sleeping car from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

9.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.35 a. m., New York, 11.50 a. m.; Baltimore 6.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.10 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.55—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

12.52 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Buffet Parlor car to Wayland.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Watkins and intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate station.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 9.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 8.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves Philadelphia, 7.40 a. m.; Baltimore 7.50 a. m. (daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury, 12.52 p. m., with through Buffet Parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Fast Line leaves New York 9.00 a. m.; Philadelphia, 11.50 a. m.; Washington, 9.30 a. m.; Baltimore, 10.45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 5.30 p. m., with through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Erie Mail leaves New York 8.00 p. m.; Philadelphia, 11.35 p. m.; Washington, 10.00 p. m.; Baltimore, 11.50 p. m., (daily) arriving at Sunbury 5.10 a. m., with through Pullman Sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia.

SUNBURY, HAZLETON & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday.)

Wilkesbarre Mail leaves Sunbury 9.05 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-barre 12.15 p. m.

Express East leaves Sunbury 5.35 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6.36 p. m., Wilkes-barre 7.50 p. m.

Sunbury Mail leaves Wilkesbarre 10.50 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 11.46 a. m., Sunbury 12.56 p. m.

Express West leaves Wilkes-barre 2.55 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4.19 p. m., Sunbury 5.10p.m.

SUNDAY ONLY.

Sunday mail leaves Sunbury 9.05 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10.46 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 11.45 a.m.

Sunday accommodation leaves Wilkes-Barre 5.10 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry, 6.39 p. m., Sunbury, 7.30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. H. WOOD, Gen. Passenger Agent.

FREE! A 36-PAGE ILLUSTRATED PAPER

Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Productions, Manufacturing Industries and Mineral Wealth of Virginia and other Southern States. Write to

W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass. Agent, ROANOKE, VA.

Enclosing 2-cent Stamp

DRS. J. N. & J. B. HOBENSACK Medical and Surgical Office, 206 NORTH SECOND ST., PHILADA. ESTABLISHED 40 YEARS

For the treatment of Youthful Imprudence, Loss of Vigor, Nervous Debility and Special Diseases. Consultation by mail free of charge. Book Sent Free.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 2 P.M., & from 6 to 9 P.M.

May 11-y-8-Co.1y.

Of Interest to Ladies.

We will send a FREE SAMPLE of our wonderful specific for female complaints to any lady who wishes to test its efficacy before purchasing. Send stamp for postage. BAKER REMEDY CO., Box 106, Buffalo, N. Y.

nov 25 s 52c9 1y.

SUFFERING WOMEN MARRIED OR SINGLE

When troubled with those annoying Irregularities so frequently following a cold or exposure, or from Constitutional Weaknesses so peculiar to their sex, should Use DR. DuCHONNE'S Celebrated FEMALE REGULATING PILLS.

They are Strengthening to the entire system, Invigorating, Vigor and magnetic force to all functions of body and brain. Sent by mail, securely sealed, in plain wrapper, on receipt of $1.00. Dr. Harter Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

nov25s.52c0.1y.

Some Facts about Sheridan.

"WE ARE THE TWINS."—General Sheridan was a bachelor up to the 40th year of his life. Then he married Miss Irene Rucker, daughter of General Rucker. She was a dozen years younger than her husband. The General had four little children, but two of them do not acknowledge that designation. While they were all tramping along with their father not long ago an interested passer-by stopped the two girls walking behind and asked: "Are you all General Sheridan's children?"

"No," answered one, with a show of impatient disgust.

"They are General Sheridan's children," said the other, pointing to the boy and the girl walking with their father; "we are the twins."

HE PAID ATTENTION TO HIS OWN WIFE.—"General Sheridan," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, was not so popular as was General Sherman with the ladies. He was fonder of staying at home than of going about in society. He took more pleasure in paying attention to his own wife than to other men's wives."

HIS PERSONAL APPEARANCE.—There was no better known figure about the National Capital than "Little Phil." He rarely wore his uniform, and a more unmilitary looking man never lived in citizen's dress. Sheridan was very short and each year seemed to add to the rotundity of his pudgy figure. "When I saw him in the lobby," says a Washington writer, "he wore upon the back of his round bullet head a very slim, high, old-fashioned silk hat of a style that was very popular about the time of the close of the war. It was about two sizes too small. His short, iron-gray hair stood out from under the rim of his hat at nearly right angles with it. His red, weather-beaten face did not show any new lines of advancing age, but the grizzly, iron-gray mustache and imperial were whitening very fast. He wore a short, light, yellow-gray overcoat which had only two buttons and they were nearly ready to fly off from the undue strain of Sheridan's round figure. The coat like the hat, appeared to have been long outgrown. The trousers were a gray plaid and fitted very snugly to the General's fat legs. His boots were thick-soled and un-blacked. He were no gloves."

PUGNACIOUS FROM BOYHOOD.—An Ohioan who was familiar with Sheridan's boyhood and parentage spoke to a Boston *Globe* reporter on Sunday night as follows:

"He came from as good stock as ever came over in the steerage. Phil was a little bit of a fellow, but I guess he whipped every fighting lad of Somerset. He became in early life a most daring horseback rider. His first experience as a cavalryman was on the back of an ugly beast without a strap about him. The brute started to run at a terrible pace and did not stop until he reached a tavern ten miles distant. There he ran into a stable shed. Phil hung on like an Indian and did not seem to be in the least frightened. When asked how he had managed to stick his reply was characteristic: 'I'd been told how to do it. I just hugged his neck and stuck my knees in his sides.' Nobody had ever before succeeded in riding the beast.

BATTLE-FIELD PROFANITY.—"Much of Sheridan's reputation as a profanity expert," said a writer in the Boston *Herald* of yesterday, "may be attributed to Buchanan Read's poem describing Sheridan's famous ride from Winchester to Cedar Creek. Sheridan, according to Read, rode down the line with a terrible oath, which was so soul-inspiring as to bring back the demoralized and scattered soldiers to their senses, and instill them with new courage. Sheridan was accompanied on that ride by two staff officers, Brigadier-General George A. Forsythe and Col. O'Keef. This is what Sheridan said according to General Forsythe, when he rode up and met his soldiers fleeing from the enemy: 'Boys, those of you who are not cowards follow me, for I'll sleep in camp to-night or I'll sleep in hell!' The effect of these words, General Forsythe says, was magical. The boys turned with a cheer and followed Sheridan to a man."

A *Telegram* reporter saw an amusing incident in a down-town Sixth avenue "L" car today. A prepossessing lady, becomingly attired in a spring costume and with square-toed patent leather shoes peeping from under her skirts, took a seat next to a lean old gentleman who was reading a book by the aid of a pair gold-rimmed spectacles. He had entered the train at fiftieth street and the lady at Forty-second.

At first she eyed all the other ladies in the car, saw what they wore, and then quietly sought to discover what book her neighbor was reading. This she finally accomplished by gradually edging up so close to him that her cheek was within an inch of his whiskers. Just before the guard called out Park place the climax came.

An exclamation of "Wait now, I've only two lines to finish," startled the old man almost out of his wits. He had turned the page before his fair neighbor had finished the paragraph, and so interested was she that she forgot where she was, and unconsciously gave her dear self away. Her new square-toed shoes didn't save her. But her lean neighbor was equal to emergency, and, taking in the situation at a glance, he said, smilingly; "Pardon me, madam," and turned the leaf back again.

Every one except the lady laughed. With her face suffused with blushes she hastened from the train, looking neither to the right nor to the left.

"Wimmin will let their curiosity carry 'em clean off," said the conductor as he closed the gate with a sentimental slam.—*New York Telegram.*

Out of the Breastworks.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1882.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—Seven years ago I contracted an exceedingly bad case of blood poison. I tried a physician, the best at command, but secured no benefit. My throat began to get sore, and my body covered with sores and ulcers. Going from bad to worse, I felt that my grave must be reached in the near future. I gave up the doctors' treatment, and with a despairing hope I commenced taking your medicine. I began to improve from the first bottle, and in a short time the ulcers healed, and my skin cleared off and was entirely well.

One year ago a case of catarrh developed in my system. The physician did his best, but could not cure me; but two bottles of Swift's Specific gave me permanent relief.

J. H. ROBINSON.

KAUFMAN, TEX., June 23, 1888.

The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:

Gentlemen—I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about twelve years, and the best medical treatment failed to give me relief. I am now using Swift's Specific, and have received the greatest benefit from its use. Yours truly, WM. JONES.

For sale by all druggists.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. New York, 756, Broadway. London, Eng., 24 New Mil.

A gentleman and lady are now stopping at Bar Harbor hotel who have had a queer experience. They met on the Atlantic ocean, he proposed in Sweden, was accepted in Russia, asked her father's permission in England, the marriage settlements were drawn up in the United States, they were married in Algiers, and are now spending their honeymoon in Bar Harbor. Matches are sometimes made in other places than the proverb says.

Prendent Garfield's Physician.

Dr. Bliss and other eminent medical men speak in the highest terms of Speer's Wines. Dr. Bliss prescribes these wines in his practice, whenever wines are necessary. The following is part of a letter received by Mr. Speer:

I have been greatly pleased with your N. J. Wines, and specially so with the Claret, Burgundy and Port. I wish you to send me two cases of Claret and one of Burgundy to my niece Miss——— New York City, and send the bill of both orders to me.

Yours truly,
D. W. BLISS, M. D.
Washington, D. C.

All the world's a stage, and most of the men and women on it merely supers.—*Puck.*

12 Pounds of Tumor

is a hideous thing to have attached to a human frame, yet Mr. Reuben Severance, of Upper Stillwater, (part of Old Town, Me.,) had one in his groin which he carried for about ten years. It began to form about fourteen years ago, being at first hardly larger than a pea. Mr. Severance, in his sworn statement before ex-Governor B. F. Davis, of Maine, says:

"At first it did not trouble me much but as it grew in size it was accompanied by severe darting pains. Food did not digest; had attacks of dizziness, roaring sounds in ears and passed sleepless nights. In 1886 tumor weighed several pounds and extended to knee. Now least exertion caused intense, tearing pain like sticking of needles in flesh. Abandoned hope and took to bed. Physicians declined to cut it out, saying I was too old and weak to survive. Am 76 years of age. Some one recommended Brown's Sarsaparilla. I experienced immediate change for better. Appetite returned; food ceased to trouble me; ringing noises left my head, and best of all tumor began to shrivel up and disappear. It is now and has been for some time entirely gone. Can and do do good days work. I say God bless the man who invented this medicine. He should wear a crown. I mean always to keep by me a bottle of Brown's Sarsaparilla while I live."

With this statement we have paper signed by postmaster, druggist, as well as seven of the town officials, stating they know the above to be true, and ex Gov. Davis also adds his evidence. There is no case of blood disease which cannot be cured by

BROWN'S Sarsaparilla.

Not genuine unless made by Ara Warren & Co., Bangor, Me. may25 d 1y

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. Not affected by heat. BE SURE GET THE GENUINE FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

aug 16-r-4t.

POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE U. S. From Colonial and Revolutionary times to the present. Conventions and Presidents and Political Campaigns. Political Manoeuvres. RISE and FALL of PARTIES. Party Platforms and Principles. Causes of the late Civil Service Prohibition. Surplus Revenue. TARIFF AND FREE TRADE, with arguments for and against. Agents Wanted. 800 Engravings. Low Price. QUICK Sales. $65 A MONTH for Agents—Teachers, Students, Mechanics or Laborers to take orders for this popular and fast-selling book. A great reward. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO. 720